# Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864. NUMBER 201.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

### Advance of Longstreet in Force.

### Knoxville Again Invested by the Enemy.

### Rebel Accounts of Our Disaster in Falling Back.

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## FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29, 1864.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

The news from East Tennessee is important. Advices are to the 20th, and may be summed up as follows.

Longstreet it seems did advance, and on Sunday, Jan 17th, there was a severe cavalry fight, in which we lost one hundred and fifty. The enemy's loss was also heavy. Subsequently the enemy moved down the Dam Ridge road, seemingly with the intention of flanking Knoxville. Our forces under General Sturgis fell back to Knoxville, but again crossed the Holstien River and moved towards Severville, which is sixteen miles southeast from Knoxville.

Gen. Granger was moving in the same direction, and the enemy being in force, a battle was believed to be pending on the 20th, when our correspondent dispatched his letter. It had been satisfactorily ascertained that Gen. Longstreet had received reinforcements from Virginia, some of the prisoners taken on Sunday being fresh from Richmond, there was much anxiety at Knoxville on the 20th, and a panic among the citizens, many of whom were procuring passes for the North.

Longstreet occupied all the foraging region where anything was to be had. This was important to him, but no less so to us. The enemy have pressed our forces back practically to Knoxville, and there was danger of another siege, for which it is to be feared we are not well prepared. Longstreet, however will have difficulty in maintaining his forces before Knoxville for any great length of time. During the former siege he had communications with Bragg's army. Now, his nearest railroad point is Bristol, which is about the same distance from Knoxville as it is from Knoxville to Chattanooga. The latter is really the base of supplies for our Knoxville forces, while Bristol is Longstreet's base. In this respect, both parties are about equal, with the exception that Longstreet commands the only valley where forage is to be had.

We have explicit information that heavy reinforcements were dispatched from the vicinity of Chattanooga to Knoxville within the last two weeks.

The question is felt as fully answering all that makes the occupation of East Tennessee by our forces a problem.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 29, 1864.

The following dispatch is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday:

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 26.—Our cavalry are still in the vicinity of Knoxville. Their captures during the recent retreat of the Union army are 8,000 head of cattle, 500 wagons, 200 boats laden with tobacco, and several hundred barrels of flour.

[From an Army Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 25, 1864.

Indications that the next battle will occur in the vicinity of Knoxville, accumulate. We yesterday conversed with several well informed parties—two of them East Tennessee refugees, and all the witnesses concur in the statement that every train from North Virginia comes loaded with troops from Lee's army; and that these legions are immediately added to the force now under Longstreet. It is even believed by many, that Lee himself, feeling the absolute necessity for the re-occupation of East Tennessee, will leave his old command—or what will remain of it—and take charge of the campaign in the region of Knoxville. He and Jeff. Davis argue this way: if East Tennessee is not repressed, Richmond must be abandoned; if in reinforcing Longstreet's army, the Capital is lost, it may be regained, provided the assault on Grant his successful; and there is a chance that Meade, like some of its predecessors, may remain inactive, with but a small force confronting him, and in that event, Knoxville may be retaken and Richmond saved.

Indications certainly increase that the next collision of arms will be in East Tennessee. Officers and citizens from that part of the field agree that Longstreet is being reinforced from Richmond. The railroad from Richmond to Longstreet's present position, the East Tennessee and Virginia road, is in running order, having been repaired since the slashing which Averill and his horsemen gave it near Salem. The distance is only about three hundred and fifty miles—a day's ride. The rebels have a plenty of rolling stock, and it is, and will continue to be, very easy to pour in reinforcements to Longstreet, to any desired number. The number will only be limited by the exigencies of the position at Richmond.

Both armies are threatening, and hot and heavy work may be expected, but not at once. The rebel position is full of danger to the Confederacy. Richmond is involved in it, and may be lost by a battle in East Tennessee.

Military men here only hope the rebels will make an early attack on Knoxville; nothing would be more gratifying to those who understand the disposition and strength of our forces. Offensive operations on the part of Longstreet, would insure the defeat and dispersion of his army, though all Lee's forces were with him. Upon this subject I speak from a thorough knowledge of the situation; and dare we publish the facts, the public would feel as much assured on that point as we do.

Should the present warm weather continue ten days, the roads will be in a condition to admit of campaigning. By whom will it be inaugurated? The rebels or Gen. Grant?

The country is most difficult to hold or to operate in with a military force. These parallel valleys must be advanced or retreated through with perfect correspondence and caution, to prevent disastrous results. The scarcity of supplies is the great drawback to military comfort there. The cavalry corps has subsisted on the country almost from the time of its occupation. Mills are impressed, and grain to feed them, and the live stock for meat. Coffee and sugar are "played out."

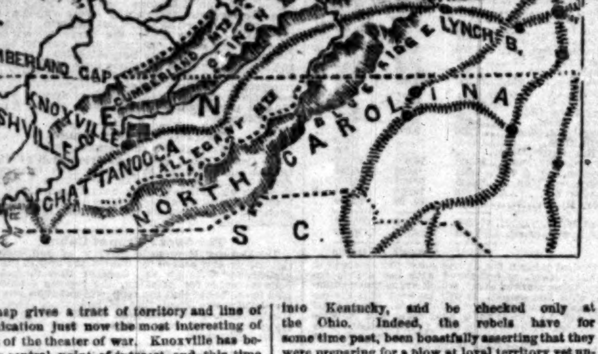
Col. McCallum arrived last week, and proceeded immediately to the front, on duty connected with the repairing of the road from Chattanooga to London, near Knoxville. Large numbers of mechanics have been employed and brought down from the North, and the work is being pushed with all the speed and energy possible. The reconstruction of this road is of the utmost importance, and it is evident that no exertion or necessary expenditure will be spared to secure it.

Trains are now running on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, from London to Massy Creek, sixty-five miles. Boats are moving from London to Chattanooga, and trains from Chattanooga northward.

Desertions from Hardee's army are increasing. I understand that the average last week was fifty daily. His force is believed to be less than 30,000. It is very easy to see that such depletion is affecting his strength and the *morale* of his army very much.

Three Federal army corps occupy East Tennessee. The 4th (General Gordon Granger's) has the extreme left, which rests on the Church Mountains; the 23d corps (General Manson's), occupies the centre, and the cavalry corps of the army of the Ohio, the extreme right, which rests on the Smoky Mountain, the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee. Several Illinois regiments are in the 4th corps—the 42d, 89th, 22d, 27th and 51st—veterans of the bloody fields of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Stone River, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga. They are enlisting almost entire.

## THE NEW SITUATION AT KNOXVILLE.



Our map gives a tract of territory and line of communication just now the most interesting of any part of the theater of war. Knoxville has become the central point of interest, and this time the wave of war rolls in that direction with more meaning and menace than ever before. By this time Longstreet has sat down before it with a powerful army, drawn from all parts of the Confederacy, and, as the map shows, most readily from Richmond by direct railroad communication. There is no doubt that the rebel leaders, desperate in the extremity of their affairs, have been preparing for a vigorous and powerful propulsion of their entire available force against our position at Knoxville. There is no doubt what will happen if they succeed. The tide of war and the horrors of rebel occupation will pour through the gaps into Kentucky, and be checked only at the Ohio. Indeed, the rebels have for some time past, been boastfully asserting that they were preparing for a blow at loyal territory yet uninvaded by the war.

Happily our map shows another point, the connections of Knoxville with Chattanooga, and our dispatches and other news this morning, indicate that the demands of the situation are being well met by our commanders. Upon the struggle that cannot be long postponed, hangs, for us, the fate of East Tennessee, and, for the rebels, if they are beaten at that point, the fate of the Confederacy. A defeat of the rebel army there, will be the last grand contest of the rebellion. The shattered fragments of the rebels might then speedily be sought in the "last ditch."

## THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

FIVE MILES NORTH OF TUNNEL HILL, January 29, 1864.

General Holmer with General Lewis moved out here yesterday on a reconnoissance. The 20th Kentucky and the 4th Michigan mounted force, who last night found the rebel advance pickets near this point, drove them in and took a company of Grisby's Kentucky cavalry brigade, driving it to Tunnel Hill. Our forces then retreated to draw the rebels out, but night come on and the rebels retreated.

Davis' command were not engaged, and the rebel loss is 32 in killed and wounded. The object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, after driving in the pickets of the enemy, we returned.

There has been a disappearance from the front, *either to East Tennessee or Mobile.*

## FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29, 1864.

Capt. Hust's trial commences here to-morrow. His chances for acquittal are not considered very brilliant.

The 2d Ohio cavalry passed through here to-day. Six hundred and sixty out of six hundred and ninety have re-enlisted.

## FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 29, 1864.

The steamer Nightingale, Capt. Dickerson, bringing 870 bales of cotton and a large load of passengers, arrived this morning with Memphis dispatches and papers of the 20th.

The Sherman dinner at the Gayoso House, on Monday evening, was a grand affair. The hall was dressed with national colors and mottoes and trophies of Vicksburg. The committee on invitation showed the guests into the dining room at half-past nine. The bill of fare was unequalled and the supply of wine plentiful. A perfect battery of champaign kept up a running fire until the *fete* was ended. A speech was made by the Chairman, Mr. Hulbert, of this city, and before the regular toasts there were calls for Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Sherman, being the guest, would not speak until the second regular toast.

First toast—"The President of the United States." Responded to by Gen. J. A. Hurlbut.

Second—"General Sherman—the guest of the city."

General Sherman responded in fine style. He dwelt upon the history of the city; his operations there; his residence at Baton Rouge, La., when the State seceded; the Slidell stealing of arms in case of his leaving the Confederacy, and concluded by saying the heterogeneous race of the United States will rule America; it is a great people of a great race. I am thankful they are homogeneous in the Jeff. Davis sense. The speech was well received.

The toast "The Army and Navy," was responded to by Gen. Veatch.

A letter was received from Thomas Patterson, commanding the United States naval station of Memphis.

A number of Aldermen made responses to the toasts.

To the toast "The State of Tennessee; may it resume its place in the Union," Samuel Tighe made the response.

J. M. Tomeny, as representative of the Treasury Department, responded to the sentiment addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

"To Gen. Grant, the Napoleon of the Great West." Gen. W. S. Smith responded.

As a representative of the press, J. B. Bingham of the *Bulletin*, made a touching and pertinent speech, concluding with giving Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, the inflexible patriot and sagacious statesman, whether in national or State capital, at all times a valiant defender of constitutional liberty and human progress.

Gen. Grierson gave a song, adding much to the hilarity of the evening.

Gen. Sherman was called upon at a late hour to make a speech to finish up with.

He did so, and though Memphis no longer needed any United States troops to guard it, having a noble State militia to attend to that duty. He spoke favorably of Gen. Halleck, and came down heavily upon Forrest and murderers of that sort. He claimed that there were plenty of good Union men in Memphis. He was at West Point with Grant, he was not a man of much learning, but one of the bravest he ever knew. He smokes his cigar with coolness in the midst of flying shot, and has no fear, because he was an honest man.

General Hurlbut then gave "the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," which was drank in a parting glass, and the meeting broke up.

On Tuesday, the 19th, a party of Union troops stationed at Goodrich's Landing, captured Col. Capers, Capt. John McNeil, Lieut. Ben. Kelne, and twelve privates of guerilla notoriety, near Lake Providence, and now hold them prisoners at that place.

Lt. Col. M. H. Storr, of the 6th Ill. cavalry, and Inspector General of the 16th army corps, had a beautiful sword, sash, and belt, costing two hundred and eighty dollars, presented to him at Gen. Grierson's headquarters, on Saturday last. The gift was the offering of the officers of his old regiment.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 15th says: "Gens Armstrong, Martin, and Davidson, of Gen. White's corps, are at Bean's Station, east Tennessee, where they are continually having heavy skirmishes with the enemy."

From the Tennessee and Georgia lines there is general intelligence that the enemy is opening communication by the way of the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad, and these two points are being held as depots of supplies.

We learn that the Union City Railroad is to be repaired. The Superintendent was at Columbus yesterday and reports that not over one-half mile of the road is torn up, and that it is perfectly safe to put it in running order as soon as the men can be raised.

There are but few guerillas left in South-western Kentucky.

Major Barnes and a small squad of men made a march recently from Paducah to Union City without any particular interruption, bringing in several persons of the guerilla persuasion.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26, via CAIRO, Jan. 27, 1864.

The train on the Corinth Railroad was fired into by guerillas last night, two miles this side of Pocahontas, and the engineer, named Anderson, killed. Several shots were fired, but no one else was injured. The number of the guerillas is not known.

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 29, 1864.

Considerable anxiety is felt lest the Governor shall refuse to bring several important matters before the Legislature, which it is claimed are strongly demanded by the public interest. No action of this Legislature can be valid under an express provision of the State Constitution unless brought before the two Houses by his Excellency.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad desire an extention of time to comply with the provisions of a previous act granting lands to aid in construction of that road. The Governor will probably yet bring the matter up and the law will be passed almost unanimously. If so, the work and the enterprise will soon be commenced and pushed forward. The city of Detroit asks for an extention of time for the collection of taxes, there being thousands of dollars yet uncollected, in compliance with a resolution adopted some days since, mentioned in a former dispatch.

I understand that Senator Grosvenor, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is preparing a complete statement of the condition of the war fund, and will report on Monday next. I learn also that it is contemplated to make an additional war loan of $500,000 to meet the additional State bounties which will be authorized by this Legislature, the bonds to run twenty-five years at 7 per cent. the interest payable semi-annually in New York on the 1st days of May and November.

The bill to legalize the actions of counties, towns and cities in paying bounties to volunteers under the last call, is being considered by the Senate, but will probably be perfected on Saturday.

The House has been engaged on railroad matters to-day.

## FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 29, 1864.

Lieut. Levi Lergt, of the 11th Illinois volunteers, has been honorably discharged from the service.

We learn that Mr. Willis Black, of Salem, Marion county, was shot on Thursday of last week by a deserter, whose name we did not learn, and instantly killed. The deceased, in company with the Provost Marshal of the District and another gentleman, met the deserter, accompanied by several persons, and ordered them to stop. Instead of doing so, they commenced firing upon the Marshal and his party, killing Mr. Black as above stated.

The murderer has not been arrested at last accounts.

Col. Mudd, of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, has received information that three-fourths of his regiment, recently at New Iberia, La., have re-enlisted for three years more, or during the war. They will rendezvous at Camp Butler. It is expected that they will arrive here early next week. Thus the roll of veteran regiments is extending.

The 3d veteran regiment of Iowa Cavalry, recently from Vicksburg and Little Rock, passed through this city yesterday, *en route* for Keokuk.

## FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 29, 1864.

The Senate held a night session yesterday, in order to dispose of local questions, hear reports of committees, and to make up for time lost by ineffective balloting for United States Senator. No business of moment transacted in either House to-day. Several local bills passed.

Mr. Burnham has been withdrawn as a candidate for Senator, and Governor Bramlette nominated. The last ballot stood, Bramlette, 53; Guthrie, 52; Bell, 26. Should Bell be withdrawn, Bramlette will be elected to-morrow.

## THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac dispatch, dated on the 28th, reports that 130 deserters come into our lines in one squad on Wednesday, including pickets.

The *Herald's* dispatch from the Department of Western Virginia, 28th, gives a report, believed to be unfounded, of a large rebel force approaching Petersburg, Hardy county.

Recent intelligence from Lee's army states that they are executing the tithe tax of one-tenth of all forage supplies on the inhabitants thereabouts, and that their horses receive but four ears of corn per day, and are not allowed to be used except for extraordinary emergencies. No important changes had taken place in Lee's troops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A squad of about ten guerillas made a raid on the Orange and Alexandria railroad at Cameron, a grand riding, about eleven and a half miles from the Orange and Alexandria depot, the night before last.

They fired on a gravel train but did no damage.

They were pursued by a squad of cavalry who captured one and wounded several others.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Dr. Ritchie, a rebel Government contractor, was captured at Brandon Farms in the recent raid up the James River. He was the heaviest contractor in the Confederacy.

The rebels have commenced to construct a battery on York River, ten miles above Gloucester and on that side of the river. They have also placed torpedoes in that river, and two at the mouth of the Pamunkey.

They have also obstructed the passage up the rest of the river by torpedoes, several being placed near the entrance to Mobjack Bay.

### From Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—A great panic exists in Sheboygan county, on account of the small pox, which broke out some days ago in the town of Holland, where over 200 cases have occurred. It has already spread into Abbott, Scott and Lima, and several cases have occurred at Sheboygan Falls, but it is being checked.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1864.

The Maryland Convention bill is passed. It fixes the first Monday in April for the vote calling a convention to frame a new constitution and form a government and also for choice of delegates to such convention, the returns to be made through clerks of Circuit Courts to the Governor, who shall in case of a majority for the Convention issue a proclamation therefor to meet the last Wednesday in April.

In any district where illegal military or armed interference with election takes place, a new election is to be ordered within ten days.

Any person whose vote is challenged on the ground of having served in the rebel army, or given aid and comfort to the rebellion, shall be required to take an oath to the contrary.

Every member or officer of the Convention is required before entering upon his duties, to swear to support the Constitution of the States and to bear true allegiance to Maryland and the United States, and that he has never directly or indirectly aided or encouraged the rebellion.

The new constitution and form of government is to be submitted to the people as soon as the Convention may determine.

Col. Fish, late Provost Marshal of general Middle Department, has been released from the old Capitol Prison and allowed the limits of Washington city.

The House Military Committee agreed to report a bill for a military road from Fort Walla Walla to Puget Sound in Washington Territory.

A Sub Committee of the House and Senate Post Office Commissioners have under consideration and will soon report upon a postal money order system for making remittances not less than one nor more than thirty dollars, the fees to be five, ten and fifteen cents, according to the amount remitted. It will, undoubtedly, become a law this session.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1863.

The statement made by the Richmond papers that the Mississippi has been temporarily blockaded, is false.

There are good grounds for the belief that our armies will be stronger in point of numbers, as well as in general efficiency next spring, than ever before.

The Secretary of War has ordered reports from commanders in the field, stating the names of Colonels commanding brigades and services of each, for the purpose of conferring brevet rank on meritorious ones, in accordance with the act of March 3, 1863.

The Rebel Major Burroughs, who was killed by a sentinel, at Norfolk endeavoring to escape from Small Pox Hospital had been twice captured, had once taken the oath of allegiance, was under sentence of death by court martial for violating the same, sentence having been temporarily suspended by the President.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1864.

The Committee of Finance met this morning. Delegations representing the whisky interest of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, and other places, presented remonstrances against the Wood clause, in the House bill, applying increased tax to all spirits on hand. Among those who addressed the Committee on behalf of the representative delegation were Judge Dickson, of Cincinnati, and ex-Mayor Gurnee, of Chicago.

The Committee came to no vote, and will probably not reach a conclusion before Tuesday.

The representatives of the whisky interest are very hopeful of carrying their point, but are uncertain that they will. It is not unlikely, however, that the clause will be modified so as to impose a part only of the additional tax upon the stock on hand. The clause imposing an additional tax of twenty cents on rectified spirits may also be modified.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1864.

Private letters from Northern Germans say that at no time since anti-Napoleon days of 1812, not even in 1848, have the German people been so thoroughly aroused and excited as on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

A general European war is regarded imminent.

Letters up to the 17th from prominent citizens of Arkansas, received to-day, contain intelligence of the proceedings of the State Convention at Little Rock.

Delegates from thirty counties were in attendance. In fifteen these elections were held at regular precincts without the presence of a single soldier. The amendment to the constitution prohibiting slavery was adopted with but one dissenting voice, namely: Dr. Jacks, of Helena, who favored gradual emancipation.

Gen. Steele has recognized and is co-operating with the Convention. This information was laid before the President to-day, who received it with much gratification, and announced his intention to modify his published instructions to Gen. Steele so as to make them consonant with late events.

Gen. Steele writes from Little Rock that some slaveholders still entertain the hope of saving the institution, but he replies that slavery is dead, and any attempt to resuscitate it is useless and injurious.

Yesterday, on motion of Senator Trumbull, all petitions against the fugitive slave law are to be referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, of which Mr. Sumner is Chairman. This reference is regarded as death to that law.

The statement that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to report against an increase of compensation to our Ministers and Consuls is premature, no conclusion was reached.

The French Spoliation bill was considered at several sessions of the Committee and a disposition showed to postpone the payment of these old claims on the ground of economy.

It is due Secretary Chase to say that he is strongly in favor of an amendment of the law reducing the fees of the Surveyors of ports. Petitions for legislation to that effect are considered hardly necessary.

Senator Sherman has the floor for Monday, when he will make a strong argument in favor of the policy of presenting every inducement to slaves to enlist. In the course of the speech he is expected to make a review of the record of President Lincoln.

Chief Justice Appleton, of Maine, in a letter soon to be published, argues at length in favor of the repeal of all laws excluding colored testimony.

The only Senators at Fernando Wood's party last night were Harris and Morgan, of New York, and Reverdy Johnson; the only members from the House, Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The executive, legislative and judicial bill reported to-day from the Committee on Ways and Means, contains, among other appropriations, $1,000,000 for printing, binding, &c.; $6,020,000 for salaries in all branches of the War Department; $1,500,000 for the Treasury Department. Over $600,000 of the latter sum is for the 1st, 2d, and 3d Auditors' bureaus, their business having largely increased during the present war.

The bill also appropriates for the Agricultural Department, namely, $145,000.

The statement is made by request, that it is utterly impossible for the President to answer the great number of applicants for his autograph to be sold at sanitary and other fairs. His time being wholly engrossed with public business.

Secretary Chase has under consideration the further removal of restrictions, and when the approval of the War Department shall have been obtained, additional regulations will be adopted, enlarging the field of commercial transactions in the sections rescued from the insurgents. He is known to have favored the most liberal facilities for bringing cotton and other products to market consistently with a due regard for the requirements of the service.

The generals commanding are necessarily the judges of the necessities of the situation in a military point of view, and when those directing the military movements shall deem it prudent and safe, the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be wanting to adopt regulations for a more liberal traffic in the staples of the Insurrectionary States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary Chase has promulgated an order removing the restrictions of trade in Missouri and Kentucky, provided no products or goods shall be taken from them into any insurrectionary State or port, except in compliance with the regulations of Sept. 11, 1863. The restrictions of trade into and from other States, especially on the Mississippi, etc., will be removed when, in the opinion of the President, it will be found compatible with the military measures necessary for the suppression of the rebellion.

Generals Bernard and Barry were to-day examined before the Committee on the conduct of the war.

Their testimony mainly related to the efficiency and capacity of heavy ordinance in fortifications.

Both here and elsewhere it is understood the House Military Committee agreed to report a bill to-day to pay bounties to the one hundred thousand nine months men called out by the President, whether militia or volunteers, not heretofore paid.

Senator Morgan, Chairman of a National Republican Committee, has sent a notice to the members of that committee to meet in Washington on the 23d of February to fix the time and place of holding the National Convention.

## FROM CHARLESTON.

[Rebel Dispatch via Richmond.]

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27.—Seven shells have been fired into the city since the last report. The enemy has been engaged all day hauling ammunition to Gregg and Cummings' Point batteries.

There is considerable activity in the fleet. Three monitors are anchored inside Cummings' Point and Sumter.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—Twenty-four shots have been fired at the city within the last 24 hours. The fleet remains quiet to-day.

It appears from dispatches read in the rebel Congress that several brigades have re-enlisted for the war, and strenuous efforts are being made to initiate a general movement to the same effect.

Great complaints are made by the rebel soldiers against the mail regulations. Letters require 15 days to go 200 miles. The dissatisfaction of Lee's army in consequence of the reported reduction in their rations has reached such a point as to require that commander to issue a general order appealing to their patriotism and their religion to prevent mutiny.

## FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29—The *Journal* is advised that the Kentucky Legislature elected Gov. Bramlette U. S. Senator to-day.

Major Bradley recently fatally shot Colonel Viement, both of the 7th Kentucky, in a personal altercation about a military return made by Viement.

There is a rumor of a small party of rebels capturing Scottville, Kentucky. Others say they were repulsed. The recent letter from Glasgow represent rebel pickets being at that place. Rumors still prevail of preparations by the rebels for an extensive invasion of Eastern Kentucky.

Military men persistently deny that there is any foundation for such rumors, but the popular idea is that the rebels have no alternative but to starve or to make the attempt for self-preservation.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—At the last ballot in the Legislature, for United States Senator, Bramlette got 53, Guthrie 52, and Bell 26 votes.

A letter from prominent gentlemen states that Bramlette will be elected to-morrow.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, January 27, 1864.

Richmond papers have the following:

A joint resolution has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature denying the right of the Confederate Government to forfeit the sequestered or confiscation of the estates of alien enemies in Virginia.

DALTON, GA., Jan. 23.—Forrest is doing good service. He has whipped the enemy at LaGrange, Colliersville and Germantown. There is a large force in East Tennessee ready to join him.

The Richmond *Whig* of Wednesday has a synopsis of the Secretary of the Confederate States' Treasury report, in response to a resolution of the Senate.

The funded debt is $279,270,000; call certificates, $98,000,000; interest-bearing Treasury notes, $102,000,000; upon interest-bearing Treasury notes, $720,000,000; less the number of Treasury notes on hand, $297,000,000.

## THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—From North Carolina papers we gather the following:

The Raleigh *Standard* says: Gov. Vance has tendered the seat in the Confederate Senate, made vacant by Mr. Davis, to Hon. W. A. Graham.

The Raleigh *State Journal* says: The stars and stripes were toasted at a supper given on Christmas evening in that city, at which Holden, of the *Standard*, Pennington, of the *Progress*, and Governor Vance, were present. Petersburg, late of the Raleigh *Register*, comments sarcastically upon such proceedings at the very capital of the State."

## FROM CORINTH.

CORINTH, Miss., Jan. 25.—The arrival of General Sherman on a tour of inspection in his military district, has resulted in some new combinations, plans and arrangements. Some of these I am not at liberty to communicate. But this much I can tell you—that the troops now occupying Corinth have all been ordered elsewhere, and this evening this post will be abandoned, as also will the railroad east of Lagrange.

All our stores and other public property here have been moved to Memphis, and we leave Corinth a "deserted village," where secesh may hereafter lord it without fear of Provost guard or "Yankee bayonets." But there is nothing to live on in this region of country, and, as soon as we get away, the few people remaining will find themselves without supplies, and will have to follow our example by "evacuating." This section of country is now a woful picture of desolation.

## FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Gen. Rosecrans arrived at St. Louis at 11 o'clock this morning and was welcomed on the other side of the river by a committee of citizens, representing the City Government, Merchants' Exchange, Sanitary Committee, and other organizations. On arriving at this side of the river, a salute was fired, and the General was escorted to his hotel by a large concourse of military and citizens.

A heavy thunder and lightning hail-storm passed over the city this morning. Another heavy shower fell to-night.

Several steamers have arrived from points between here and Cairo, and the river is thought to be open to the latter place.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—The 1st Missouri cavalry, 900 strong, have nearly all re-enlisted as veterans.

The Missouri River is rising slowly, with every appearance of a speedy breaking up.

The Mississippi is supposed to be open to Cairo, but no boat has yet come up. Several are loading here for Southern ports.

## FROM GALENA.

GALENA, ILLS., Jan. 29.—A magnificent banquet was given at the DeSoto House last night to company F, of the 12th Ills., which is now home on furlough, having re-enlisted for three years.

Brig. Gen. Cheatlam, Col. Campbell, and many other valiant officers were present, who together with several hundred ladies and gentlemen united in giving the brave veterans of the old Jo. Daviess guard a warm and enthusiastic welcome home.

## FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, in Camden, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning.

Nine freight cars, five loaded with government hay, three emigrant cars, 1 hospital car, and two cars filled with hogs and sheep, and a horse and mule, together with a steam fire engine waiting transportation to New York, were destroyed.

### From Rock Island.

ROCK ISLAND, Jan. 28.—Rebel prisoners continue to arrive here. The total arrivals now exceed 8,000. Enlistments for the U. S. navy continue.

Lieut. George W. Cummings, of Dubuque, of the Iowa "Grey Beard" regiment, died here on Wednesday, of pneumonia.

There is considerable small-pox among the rebel prisoners.

The *Argus* announces the death of Hon. Benj. Graham, of Henry county, a well-known citizen.

The question of making the terminus of the Illinois Ship Canal at the mouth of Rock River, running it directly through from La Salle to the Mississippi, is much agitated hereabouts. Meetings for the purpose are the order of the day.

### Matters in Japan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The New York *Tribune* has a Japan letter of December 1st, confirmatory of the fact that Satsuma had offered to pay £25,000 indemnity for the murder of the Englishman, Richardson, but a number of days had passed without the money being forthcoming. It is supposed that the Tycoon would be in favor of making payment.

The Yeddo Government has promised to pay £10,000 for firing into the American steamer Pembroke by the Prince of Nagate.

### The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—The Senate and House each yesterday passed a Convention bill. Both bills are almost identical. They provide for taking a vote on the question of calling a Convention and for the election of delegates, on the 6th of April. In case the Convention is approved, it is to meet on the 26th of the same month.

### From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 29.—The lower House of the Legislature have adopted an amendment making St. Joseph the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railroad.

One thousand two hundred Colorado troops have re-enlisted as veterans.

A personal quarrel is going on between Secretary Arny and Chief-Justice Benedict of New Mexico.

### Now Catch us a Pirate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Yesterday the gunboat Eutaw ran a distance of forty-five miles and back on the Potomac in five and a half hours. With the tide in her favor going down, she averaged eighteen miles per hour.

### From New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Recruiting in this city is reported brisk, and it is believed there will be no further enforcement of the draft.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1864.

HOUSE.

Mr. GARRISON, of N. Y., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of the Judiciary to inquire into the necessity of providing for disolving the National Bank Association under the National Currency act in cases of the non-fulfillment of liabilities.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Ind., introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, taxing all transaction in gold 2 per cent.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, offered a joint resolution declaring against the efforts of France to possess Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Louisiana election case was called up and the resolution from the Committee on Elections declaring that A. P. Field is not entitled to a seat in the House was debated.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., argued that Field was not elected according to the laws of Louisiana, and that loyal people had not a fair opportunity to vote.

Mr. KERNAN, of N. Y., wanted the House to pass its condemnation of the conduct of the military of Louisiana.

Mr. SMITHERS, of Del., opposed Field taking a seat, because there is no civil Government in Louisiana.

Mr. FIELD spoke in his own behalf, and the right of the loyal citizens of Louisiana to be represented here.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed to Tuesday next.

Mr. BLOW, of Mo., announced the death of John M. Noel, late representative from that State.

Messrs. ARNOLD, of Ill., ROLLINS, of Mo., and STEVENS, of Pa., delivered eulogies, and the several resolutions of respect were passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Ill. offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House whether brevet rank has been conferred in volunteer forces in pursuance of the provisions of the act of March 1863, and if so, on whom, and if not, the reason why.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., stated the facts in the case of Mr. Field of Louisiana, saying that in all that part of the district made up of the city of New Orleans, comprising almost the entire district, certainly more than 19-20th of the inhabitants, there was no election held, and no opportunity given for an election to express their choice. The election, so far as New Orleans was concerned, was suppressed by orders emanating directly from the Military Governor of the State. This suppression was effectual, so that not a vote was cast in the city of New Orleans.

The House adjourned to Monday.

### A She Rebel Sent Home.

FORT MONROE, Jan. 27.—The following special order has been been issued:

FORT MONROE, Jan. 24, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 24.

Mrs. Jennie Graves of Norfolk having a husband in the rebel States, and having taken the oath of allegiance on the 2d, as she says, to save her property, and also having declared her sympathies are with the South still, and that she hopes they will be successful is to be sent through the lines and landed at City Point, so that she may be where her hopes and sympathies are.

By command of Maj. Gen. Butler.

Mrs. Graves was in accordance with the above order sent to City Point to-day.

### Death of the Rebel J. B. Clay.

[From the New York Herald.]

James B. Clay, who died in exile at Montreal, was born in the city of Washington on November 9, 1817, and was the son of Henry Clay. He was in his forty-seventh year when he died. He received his education at the Transylvanian University, Kentucky, and at the age of fifteen went to Boston, where he spent two years in the counting house of Messrs. Amos & Abbott Lawrence, Liberty square. He next went to St. Louis, then a small city, and settled on a farm in its vicinity.

At the age of twenty-one he returned to Kentucky, and entering into partnership with his father and practiced law in the city of Lexington. He remained in that city until 1849, when President Taylor appointed him *charge d' affaires* to Lisbon. On his recall during 1850 he received a high compliment from President Fillmore. During 1851 he again took up his residence in Missouri, but returned to Kentucky in 1853, when he became the proprietor of the Clay estate at Ashland, which property he afterwards sold, the sale causing some amount of excitement at the time. He was elected to Congress in 1857, and represented his father's district in Kentucky. When the rebellion broke out he took sides with the secessionists, and on September 25, 1861, was captured by Wolford's cavalry while en route with sixteen followers to join General Zollicoffer. He then took refuge in Canada, and visited this city last summer with his stable of horses and participated in the races. He was one of the prominent members of the party recently engaged in the plot to rescue the prisoners on Johnson's Island.

### Board of Trade.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I have seen several articles in the papers in relation to the necessity of enlarged accommodations for the Board of Trade. Whether or not it would be better for the Board to change its present location temporarily, before providing a permanent building, is at least doubtful. But at all events the time has arrived when a location should be obtained and an exchange building erected adequate to the demands of our business and to the reputation of this commercial metropolis.

Every prudent man will say that it is better to obtain a lot on a lease for a hundred years, than attempt to raise seventy-five or a hundred thousand dollars to buy a suitable lot in addition to the cost of building.

The size of the lot should be at least 100 by 180 feet. The location should be on or near South Water street, and accessible to the three divisions of the city, and the convenience of the main river, and the two branches. These requirements are all met by the Wigwam lot, or Saguenosh corner, at the junction of South Water, Market and Lake streets, and of the north and south branches with the main Chicago River. This property, being 100 feet on Lake street by 180 on Market street, can be leased for one hundred years at a moderate ground rent, and property built up will produce a rental of at least $20,000 per annum.

The paving of West Lake street with the Nicholson pavement now in progress—the improvements of Market street now completed—the immense increase of population in the West Division, and the great improvement of business and rents in this locality point it out as the true business centre of Chicago, and the most suitable location for the Merchants' Exchange or Board of Trade building.

A MEMBER.

CHICAGO.—The following very handsome compliment to our city was written by the editor of the Washington *Chronicle*:

Chicago is a wonderful city. Wonderful in its growth, in its material and moral prosperity, and the indomitable energy of its busy people, and the regal magnificence of its stores, houses and buildings. I believe I am not mistaken when I say it is to be the inland city of the North American Continent. Thirty-three years ago the State of Illinois had not as large a population as Chicago has to-day. As long as her rich men, her commercial men, her manufacturers, her merchants, her railroad kings, her men and women of all classes, learn to give wisely and well to all the moral, humane, benevolent, patriotic, and religious enterprises of the day, the "Garden City" must and will continue to improve until it shall bud and blossom in moral beauty like the "Garden of our God," and will be a pleasant place for traffickers in goods, wares, and merchandise, grain, pork, and beef, and fine horses to dwell in.

## Markets by Telegraph.

### Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29, 1864.

PROVISIONS—A very firm feeling is perceptible on the part of holders and a general indifference to sell. Mess Pork is held at $20.50 for city and [illegible] for good country packed, but there is not much demand. 100 brls two years old Mess Pork sold at $18.50. The demand for bulk meats continues with sales of 10,000 pieces Hams, delivered at Lafayette, Ind., at 10¼c; 6,000 do Shoulders at 7¼c, at same place—all packed. Also sale of 30,000 pounds Cumberland Middles, 100 in bulk at 9c, at same place; clear Sides are worth 10¼c loose, and we learn that over 300,000 pounds have been sold at that rate within the last day or two to a foreign house; 1,200 pieces city bulk Shoulders sold at 7c. No demand for Lard. 50 tierces plain Hams, canvassed and packed, sold at 13c. New Bacon Shoulders are held at 12c.

WHISKY—A dull market. Sales of 400 brls at 75@75½c, the latter rate for wagon.

### Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29, 1864.

WHEAT—Receipts 44,000 bushels. Prices declined 1@1½c. Sales 10,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.16; 4,000 bu at $1.15¾; 23,000 bu at $1.15¾; 3,000 bu No. 2 at $1.07¼; 7,000 bu do at $1.07.

CORN—Opened lower. Sales were: 400 bu new shelled, on track, at 79c; 400 bu do at 81c.

BARLEY—Firmer. Sales: 138 bags prime delivered at $1.23. At Newhall House this evening market quiet at a decline established on 'Change. Sales 24,000 bu No 1 Spring at $1.12½.

TALLOW—quiet but firm. Sales: 40 bbls prime city Tallow at 10½c; 5 bbls No 2 at 9¼.

HOGS—Receipts of dressed Hogs 975. Market quiet. Prices unchanged. Sales since our last are as follows: 311, dividing on 200 lbs at $7.25.

### New York Money Market—29.

Money easier at 7 per cent.

Sterling Exchange dull at 172.

GOLD—Dull and lower. Opening at 57¾, declining to 56¾, and closing weak at [illegible].

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firmer with good demand. U. S. 6s '81 coupons 106¾@107; 7-30 [illegible].

STOCKS—Firmer; 5-20 coupons 104; 1 year certificates, new, 99; Pac. Mail 227; M. C. 137; Erie pfd. 107; Hudson pfd. 138; Harlem [illegible]; Reading [illegible]; M. C. [illegible]; Toledo & Wab. [illegible]; M. S. [illegible]; Ill. C. scrip 129; Galena & Chi. 111; Clev. & Tol. pfd. [illegible]; Ft. W. & C. [illegible].

### New York Market—Jan. 29.

COTTON—Dull and lower, at 81½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Dull and 10c lower. Sales at [illegible] for state, the outside price for inferior; [illegible] for extra round hoop Ohio; [illegible] for trade brands—closing heavy and very dull.

WHISKY—Unsettled. Sales of state at [illegible], and 175 brls western reported at 95c.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 1@2c lower, closing with no buyers at the outside quotations. [illegible] for Chicago spring; $1.54@1.59 for Milwaukee club; $1.56@1.62 for amber Milwaukee; [illegible] for winter red western, and [illegible] for amber Michigan. Corn more active and lower; [illegible] for western [illegible].

WOOL—Quiet and firm. Domestic fleece at [illegible] and 100 bales Pulled at [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Dull at [illegible] for Crude; [illegible] for Refined in bond, and [illegible] for Refined, free.

PROVISIONS—Pork without material change, [illegible] Lard unchanged.

## New Advertisements.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308 F. & A. M.—Members are notified to attend a Special Communication THIS SATURDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock for work. The fraternity generally are cordially invited. N. F. COOKE, A. W. M.
ja30-u882-1t

SOUND THE GLAD TIDINGS O'ER CHICAGO'S DARK MUD.—Ray Nias has triumphed! His customers crowd! Only think! Eight Pictures for One Dollar, at Everitt's Art Gallery, 123 Lake street, corner of Lasalle.
ja30-u887-1t RAY NIAS, Agent.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—I have daily application for all kinds of City Property, both improved and unimproved, "Dwelling Houses," "Building Lots." Also, Business Property. Any one wishing to sell will please call, or send description to my office. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
ja28-u887-1t-1stp

TO LOAN.—$10,000 on good improved Farms, within 125 miles of Chicago, for three or five years. D. K. PEARSONS, 113 Randolph street, Chicago. Post Office Box 4407. ja30-u877-4t

MAP OF
IDAHO,
AND
GUIDE TO THE
GOLD REGIONS.
JUST ISSUED.

Compiled by S. M. DAVIS, who has traveled extensively in that country during the past year. This is a beautiful Lithograph Map, neatly put up in pocket form, and contains the Routes, Mines, Mountains, and Rivers, with a Table of Distances.

Single copies sent, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of One Dollar. Eight Dollars per dozen. Agents wanted.

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN R. WALSH,
Corner Madison St. and Custom-House Place,
CHICAGO.
ja30-u926-2t P. O. Box 4490.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY,
For the transaction of the Wholesale Hardware business at 143 Lake street, Chicago.
Chicago, Jan. 28, 1864. A. F. SEEBERGER. H. A. BREAKEY.

SEEBERGER & BREAKEY,
(SUCCESSORS TO H. O. STONE,)
Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Nails, &c., &c.,
143 LAKE STREET,
ja30-u880-7tnet CHICAGO.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO
Council Bluffs, Omaha City & Denver,
COMMENCING FEBRUARY 1st, 1864,
The following rates per 100 pounds will be charged for transporting Freight:—

| | 1st Cls. | 2d Cls. | 3d Cls. | 4th Cls |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago to Omaha City and Council Bluffs | $3.80 | $3.70 | $5.50 | $5.[illegible] |
| Chicago to Grinnell | .80 | .70 | .60 | .54 |

Special rates will be made for Freight from Chicago to Denver, upon application at General Freight Office, Dickey's Building.

Bills of Lading given only at the Freight Depot of C. & R. I. R. R., corner of Clark and Taylor streets.

W. L. ST. JOHN, General Freight Agent C. & R. I. R. R.
PECK & WOOD, Proprietors East and West Line, Omaha City.
ja30-u873-3t

"TRADE AND COMMERCE OF CHICAGO"
For 1863.

Just published and for sale at the Tribune office, "THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF CHICAGO FOR 1863," in pamphlet form, 80 pages, price 25c., containing valuable statistical reports and articles on the leading Trading and Manufacturing interests, Mortuary and Fire Statistics, etc., etc. ja29-u1000-3tnet

CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
KEROSENE LAMPS
AXLE GREASE, &c.
175 Lake Street.
ap17-c835-ly-net

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sail-Makers,
TWINES, CORDAGE,
LINEN AND COTTON CANVASS
TENTS,
Wagon Covers and Paulins, Silk and Bunting Flags, &c.
A full assortment and large stock of everything in our line.
205 & 207 South Water-st., corner of Wells.
[ja26-u691-18t TU TH&SA net]

500 BBLS. NEW YORK APPLES.
For sale on consignment by H. H. HOAG, 83 Randolph street.
ja29-u864-1t

HERRING'S
Patent Champion
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES.
40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.
ja7-t741-3m TH-SA&TU net

COE'S COUGH BALSAM
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Influenza and Sore Throat.
Cures Asthma and Relieves Consumption.
Cures all if the directions are strictly followed, or the money will be refunded.
LORD & SMITH,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
no14-p850-3m-net-SA-TU-TH

REMOVAL.
After the 4th of January, 1864, we shall occupy the Rooms,
No. 22 Lake street,
OVER S. L. BARRETT & CO,
Until the completion of our New Store, now being erected on the corner of Lake and Michigan avenue and offer our goods at manufacturers' prices.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES.
ja1-t677-TU-TH&SA-net

GROCERY
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale, at a fair valuation, the STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL of his business, at
279 STATE STREET.
Parties wishing to step into a LARGE, THOROUGHLY ESTABLISHED and REMUNERATIVE
Retail Grocery Trade,
And thus save the time and expense incident to the commencement, will find this an opportunity rarely offered. H. B. WINTON.
ja29-u844-1wnet

DINE TO DAY AT BRYAN HALL.
LAST DAY OF THE DINNERS
FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE
Livingston Reformed Dutch Church
ja30-u925-1t 1stp

ANY PERSON HAVING A
HOUSE AND LOT,
IN AN ELIGIBLE LOCATION,
FOR SALE,
Mostly on time, will address "U," Tribune office. Possession at least by May. ja30-u880-2tnet

CASH ADVANCES.
R. McCHESNEY,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, will make cash advances on produce in store, for sale in this, or Buffalo, Oswego or New York Markets.
ja26-t805-1m

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON,
(J. S. R., late of Churchman & Roberts,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
49 Water street, New York.
Refer to Munn, Jones & Culbertson, Chicago, Thos. B. Brown, Chicago. de21-d[illegible]

## New Advertisements.

Good News for the Unfortunate!
THE LONG SOUGHT FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST.
CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS
CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
Cherokee Injection,
Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and Chronic Diseases, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus, (or Whites in females,) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

☞ It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

☞ It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the Cherokee Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Chronic Diseases, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

☞ By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

☞ Price, Cherokee Remedy, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Price, Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

☞ For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
COMPOUNDED FROM
Roots, Barks and Leaves.
Cherokee Cure!

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and numerous diseases; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

☞ This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

☞ To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

☞ Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

☞ For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write to the Agent, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise, in pamphlet form.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty street, New York.
jr29-u762-6m-SAT-TU&TH

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
You see them Everywhere.
You see them Everywhere.
You see them Everywhere.
THE DEMAND IS INCREASING.
THE DEMAND IS INCREASING.
THE DEMAND IS INCREASING.
A Large Stock Coming.
A Large Stock Coming.
A Large Stock Coming.
FOR SALE ONLY BY PRATT.
FOR SALE ONLY BY PRATT.
FOR SALE ONLY BY PRATT.
ja29-u846-3tnet 13 LASALLE STREET.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—Having been duly appointed General Agent, by Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., for the sale of the genuine Fac-Simile of the Emancipation Proclamation for the States of Illinois and Indiana, all persons wishing an agency will please address me at once. (P. S. See advertisement in wants.) O. F. GIBBS.

CAUTION.—Let every purchaser see that the copy offered him by an agent is genuine—that it is certified to by the President of the Soldiers' Home, contains President Lincoln's letter of Oct. 26, 1863, as well as the Proclamation, and the Soldiers' Home device and motto, and is duly stamped with the Proclamation Seal. Purchase directly from the canvassers, and address all letters and papers to the State Agents, or to THOMAS B. BRYAN, Esq., President of the Soldiers' Home, Chicago, Ill. ja30-u903-1t

PROVISION DEALERS ATTENTION.—The undersigned is prepared to smoke Meats on commission, on as favorable terms as any responsible parties. Pack and Smoke House on the corner of Grove and Todd sts., South Branch, next north of Turpin & Co.'s Packing House. Address Post Office Box 4207, or orders left at W. H. Stone's, No. 21 Lasalle street, will be attended to. CHAS. L. PALMER.
ja28 u723-3t-TH-SAT & MON-net

ELLIPTIC HOOK LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—The only Sewing Machines making the true Lock Stitch that can deserve the place they occupy in
The House or Work Room.
This is a conceded point, and to the sewing machine making this stitch with the greatest speed, beauty and certainty, must be awarded the available title of the simplest, best and cheapest Sewing Machine ever invented. They are manufactured at Bridgeport, Conn., properly secured, and are offered to the public as the perfection of Sewing Machines. WANTED—Agents in all the Western States. Apply or address A. H. SUPLEE, 357 Broadway, N. Y.
ja30-u875-1t

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE, for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use. One bottle warranted a PERMANENT CURE in all kinds of Piles; two bottles in LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all diseases of the Skin. In case of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 2 bottles in 1000 returned, and those were Fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must WARRANT it. For sale in Chicago by F. A. BRYAN. Price $1.00 per bottle. de16-c568-3m net was

A SEVERE ASSAULT, AND THEIR COLORS TAKEN!—It is not often that we hear of a more chivalrous assault, and with such dyeing success, and so few allied, as has been made on Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors, and that too by ladies, wholly unaccustomed to any thing of the kind. Every lady in the country should continue the assault until these colors are found in every house. Sold by all druggists throughout the country.
ja26-u702-6tnet

GREAT SALE OF
WINTER CLOTHING!
To make room for our spring stock, we will for the
NEXT FORTY DAYS
Sell our heavy and well assorted stock of Winter Goods 10 per cent. lower than any house in Chicago. NOW OR NEVER. McCURDY & CO.,
ja27-u755-6tnet 85 Randolph street.

44TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY. Volunteers will be
PAID THE LARGEST BOUNTY.
The undersigned will recruit for the 44th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which regiment is commanded by experienced officers, and has a good name in the army. $402 will be paid to new recruits, and $502 to veterans, of which $115 will be paid on being mustered into the service. Offices at Ostendorf's Saloon, 216 Randolph-st., at 143 North Clark-st., And at Gelo's Saloon, corner of Meagher street and Stewart avenue. G. FREYSLEBEN, Capt. and Recruiting Officer.
ja27-u709-12tnet

A CARD FROM
C. S. MATTESON, Esq.,
Peoria, Illinois.
CENTRAL BANK, Peoria, Ill.
On the morning of January 1st, 1864, my store building, situated on the corner of Main and Water sts., in this city, was destroyed by fire. I had a policy of insurance in the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, on the building for $1,500. Immediately after the fire, Herman Field, their efficient agent, proceeded at once to adjust and settle the loss without delay, he paying me $1,500—the whole amount claimed from said Company. For such commendable promptness on the part of the Phoenix Insurance Company, I cheerfully recommend all persons who wish to insure their property in one of the most reliable and prompt paying insurance companies, to insure in the Phoenix.
ja25-u780-3tnet C. S. MATTESON.

LUMBER.—The subscriber desires to receive propositions for a million and a half feet of Pine Lumber, suitable for laying the Nicolson Pavement. About 15 per cent of the whole to be of three inch plank, the balance of common boards and flat pickets. Offers will be received for any part of the above quantity. For further information apply as below. SAMUEL S. GREELEY, 85 Dearborn street.
ja29-u865-3tnet

Wrought Iron Pipe
AND FITTINGS FOR SAME,
wholesale by R. T. CRANE & BRO.,
ja29-u833-net 22, 104 and 106 West Lake street.

BUILDING MATERIAL,
SAWED TIMBER AND LONG JOISTS,
Cut from White or Norway Pine, delivered on the opening of navigation. Orders solicited, at my office corner of Twelfth and Beach streets.
ja27-u753-3tnet SAMUEL D. CLARKE.

TIMBER.
A full supply of Hewn Timber. Also Sawed Timber and Heavy Joists. Yard corner of Twelfth and Beach streets.
ja27-u750-3tnet SAML. D. CLARKE.

GEO. G. POPE
Wholesale Oil and Lamp Dealer,
129 CLARK STREET.
[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS FOR
ALBUMS,
H. D. & FRENCH'S, 128 South Clark Street,
[illegible]

# Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

## THE HERALD LETTING GENERAL GRANT ALONE.

The flagelation we administered to the N. Y. *Herald* has in great measure put a stop to its braying over Gen. Grant. It is beginning to "let him alone." We expect to see it drop him altogether shortly and go back to its first love—the grave-digger of the Chickahominy. The loud call the *Satanic* made on the "independent conservatives (i. e., Northern Copperheads) to take up Grant was not responded to, as the "conservatives" do not relish the General's radical Unionism. It was like the summons of the fellow who said he could call spirits from the vasty deep. But they would not come. So of the "independent conservatives;" the *Herald* called them from the vasty deeps of Copperheadism, but not a soul of them budged an inch. The *Satanic* is not lucky in its Presidential splurges. But as its purpose is mainly to create talk and induce people to read its issues, perhaps it accomplishes all it intended. It had not the remotest idea that the Copperheads would nominate Gen. Grant, or that he would allow them to use his name in so disloyal a connection; but those considerations made no difference with the *Herald*. What it sought was notoriety. It wanted the papers to advertise it, and the public to stare.

In 1858 the *Herald* brought out Gen. Law for President, and heralded his fame with the vigor and noise of a colored waiter on a Chinese gong. People laughed and Law *bled* like a sugar tree in spring. As long as he came down with the dust, old Bennett beat his gong and sounded the praise of the great sea-dog. After a while Law saw that he was humbugged and stopped paying. The *Herald* instantly ceased pounding its instrument for the navigator, and thereafter Law paddled his own canoe and saved his money.

At the last Presidential election the *Herald* brought out Gen. Scott as its candidate for the Presidency. It rung all the changes on the "hero of Lundy's Lane," and the "Conqueror of Mexico." It retracted all the abominable lies and libels it had told on him when he was a candidate in 1852; professed sorrow and contrition for the sins it had meanly and wickedly committed against his good name, fame and honor. It asked his forgiveness, and begged for the opportunity to make amends for its dastardly falsehoods and contemptible ridicule of the old warrior. It sounded his praise with twice the noise and clamor it has been making for Grant. It called for a grand mass meeting of one hundred thousand of the "indedependent conservative citizens" of New York, to meet in the park, and nominate the "hero of two wars;" the city was plastered over with posters; bands of music paraded the streets, and a cannon was fired in the park to draw a crowd. But the "independent conservatives" let the *Herald's* meeting severely alone. No body came but some rowdy loafers from the "Five Points," and and a parcel of noisy news boys—all told not exceeding one thousand of the scum of the city of New York—the only class who believe in what the *Herald* says, or are influenced by its sensation stuff. Thus terminated the "grand uprising of the masses" under the leadership of the old Satanic. Meanwhile the Chicago TRIBUNE brought out "Old Abe," whom it had in training for the Presidential course for a couple of previous years, got him nominated in the Republican wigwam, entered him for the race, which he won with great ease, distancing all his competitors. At the proper moment it nominated him for reelection, and the Republican Union press, legislatures and party, second the motion. He will be re-nominated, perhaps in the same wigwam, by acclamation, and be re-elected by a million majority over his highest competitor, and General Grant and his whole army will vote for and support him cordially and enthusiastically. The splurges and mouthings of the *Herald* have no more influence over popular opinion than the stale jokes and baboon grimaces of the circus clown have over the sentiments of the crowd around the ring. And the reason is that people read that paper for *amusement* as they attend the circus for amusement. It is not expected to tell the truth, or deal in verities; its role is that of clown among the press. Old Bennett gets off his sensation roorbacks to raise a stare or a laugh, precisely as the clown retails new quilps and exhibits new contortions. Neither believe in their humbug. What each does is *professional*, and the person who reposes faith in the pasquinades of the *Herald* is a bigger fool than the one who believes in the buffoonery of the merryman.

## THE NEW COPPERHEAD CHURCH.

Edson B. Olds, a martyr, and Virgil E. Shaw of Ohio, both, approved Copperheads and friends of the South, held a convention the other day in that State "of all lovers of freedom," to establish a new church "for Democrats who wanted the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." A strolling Methodist minister who had been relieved of his charge, offered his services to officiate for the brethren and several elderly Copperheads put in their claims for deaconships. Resolutions were passed, and much disloyalty and more blasphemy characterised the harangues, so that now we suppose it is definitely established that Messrs. Olds and Shaw and their brethren are to have a Copperhead church and after death will demand to occupy some sphere in the other world where there are neither Abolitionists nor negroes. We have no intimations what particular branch of theology the brethren will adopt. Copperheadism seems to be the beginning, middle and end of their creed, and in this light it is easy to see the character of the new church. Its foundation will rest upon the divine institution of slavery, with its concomitants of the misery and defilement of woman and the ownership and degradation of man. Ist main floor will be disloyalty to the Government. Its windows will bear the emblazoned pictures of those who have suffered for the cause of slavery—St. Olds, St. Vallandigham, St. Mahony, and a few female saints like Belle Boyd and Mrs. Onderdonk might give effect to the altar piece. The pulpit shall be built of the bones of men and women scourged to death by the brutal driver's lash and torn by savage bloodhounds. No baptismal font can be had as the brethren will object to pay the revenue tax on whisky. The strolling Methodist clergyman shall preach from the Chicago *Times* and McClellan's Report and the choir sing the "Bonnie Blue Flag," while brothers Merrick and Comisky of the congregation pass round the hat for Southern shinplasters. The roof of this church might be the Rebel Constitution shingled with the publications of the South Carolina Tract Society, and the spire must be tipped with the Southern Cross. The strolling clergyman shall never preach upon liberty, religion, progress, honesty or temperance, as there must be no disturbing elements introduced which shall threaten the concord of the brethren.

We are in favor of this church, and we advocate the establishment of a branch in Chicago. It would be eminently successful here, and we suggest to brothers Story, Little Fuller, Wabash Goudy, Magoffin, Merrick, Comisky, Buck Morris and Hayes, that an eligible site might be procured on Kinzie or Wells streets, and the Chicago Copperhead Church at once start off with flying colors. All the elements are here—disloyalty, whisky, and believers in the divinity of slavery. We have our eye upon an official who will make an excellent bishop, and the Invincible Club will easily supply the sextons, bell-ringers and sweepers out.

But in the history and progress of this Copperhead church one thing has been strangely overlooked. We do not suppose the Copperheads are immortal. Although they propose to mount upon a higher and purer religious plane than other miserable sinners, they cannot eliminate from their creeds the article of death, in which case we cannot exactly see how they are to avoid Abolitionists and negroes and loyal men in the next world, unless indeed they shall take the downward road and tread the pavements of good intentions which is not at all improbable. We hope they have sufficiently considered this, and that there will be no doubt upon this matter, else they may find their church in danger.

Go on with your Copperhead church, gentlemen. It is entirely consistent with your past actions. The denial of manhood, the studied effort to degrade and debase humanity, the belief in the right of property in man—the worst doctrine that has ever cursed the ages, and disloyalty to Government must sooner or later end in disloyalty to God. No good man will mourn your departure and the father of lies who raised a rebellion in Heaven itself will undoubtedly welcome you to his fold with open arms.

NOBLE, PROMPT AND PATRIOTIC.—On Saturday last a letter was received from Capt. Brown, of the 104th Illinois regiment, at Chattanooga, by a citizen of Ottawa, stating [illegible] of the regiment were without socks. This letter was read in the different churches of Ottawa, on Sunday, and a call made upon the ladies to supply the means to keep the feet of the boys warm. The response was prompt. On Monday evening 400 pairs of socks were started to the regiment, and the postage paid. In the toe of each pair were enclosed a neat little billet doux to the boys, all written by fair hands, and prompted by warm hearts, with fitting and appropriate sayings. One of them was: "Always keep the toes of these socks toward the enemy."

### The Use of Petroleum in the Navy.

Chief Engineers Wood, Whipple and Stimers, of the Navy, have reported to Secretary Welles the result of experiments upon a process for using petroleum oils as fuel for the generation of steam. These experiments, extending over a period of five months, show a per centage of 114.3 per cent. in favor of the oils over anthracite coal for the production of twenty pounds pressure of steam. Anthracite coal of the best quality was used in the same boiler alternately with the oils, and as nearly as possible under precisely the same conditions and circumstances; and accurate determinations were made as to time, pounds of water evaporated per pound of oil and per pound of coal respectively, from water of known temperature. The results gave for the crude petroleum an evaporation of 10.36 pounds of water per pound of oil, or in the proportion of 23,206.4 pounds per ton; and for the mean of the best anthracite coal 5.1 pounds of water per pound of coal, or in the proportion of 11.424 pounds of water per ton of coal,—being a higher evaporation in favor of the petroleum of 103.1 per cent. in the same boiler—with a per centage of 114.3 in favor of the oil in the time required for generating steam.

These results are remarkable, but the engineers who conducted the experiments fail to report upon the comparative cost of using coal or oil. Until this part is decided, the important question of economy remains undetermined. The report recommends a continuance of the investigation.

☞ The law library of the late Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, was sold under the auctioneer's hammer, in Boston, last week. An account of the first day's sale says that "of the personal friends of the statesman but one or two were present, while others, if represented at all, must have bid through persons whose names were entirely unfamiliar. It appeared that many of the more valuable and choice works, remembered as once belonging to this collection, must have been withdrawn from it, but enough still remained to make the occasion one of no ordinary interest. A large part of the books contained the autograph of Mr. Webster, here and there were presentation copies, and some volumes had personal associations of interest; while in general it could not fail to cause the spectator some emotion and to excite a sad interest, as he witnessed the dispersion of the books collected through the course of such a career, and which were the daily companions in public and professional life of a man whose place in our history as a statesman and as a forensic orator is so memorable."

☞ The total value of all kinds of distilled liquors made in the United States in 1860, was $24,243,176. The State of New York stands first of all the States as the manufacturer of whisky, highwines and alcohol. Illinois stands next, and Ohio next. Kentucky, where all the "Bourbon" is supposed to come from, makes but 3,000,000 gallons of whisky, highwines and alcohol. The whole country produces less than 3,500,000 gallons of gin and brandy per annum, and about 4,000,000 gallons of what is called New England rum. The total value of malt liquors manufactured in the country in 1860 was $18,001,125. New York manufactures more malt liquors than any other State; Pennsylvania stands next, Ohio and Illinois next. Ohio and California are the great wine producing States as yet, the former producing in 1860, 562,640 gallons, and the latter 494,516 gallons.

☞ The President has sent instructions to Gen. Saxton to give the privilege of pre-empting deserted and confiscated plantations to the negroes cultivating them, each one to be allowed to take twenty or fifty acres, according to his ability to pay two-fifths of the price, which is fixed at one dollar and a quarter per acre. The same privilege is given to soldiers and sailors. Gen. Saxton, military governor of the department of the South, has called attention to this important matter in a special proclamation, in which he characterizes it as second only in its beneficent results to the emancipation proclamation, and calls upon all the teachers and friends of the contrabands to aid them in selecting and securing their land claims.

☞ The message of Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, presented to the legislature on the 20th instant, presents a gratifying exhibit of the condition of the finances of the young State. On the 1st of January there was a balance in the treasury of $209,683.01, and this, too, after paying out $97,315.07 since the 20th of June last, and in spite of the fact also that not more than one-half of the counties pay any tax at all, and only part of the remainder pay their full proportion. The Governor gives it as his opinion that when peace is restored, and the new State enters fully on the development of its resources, its people "will pay less taxes in proportion to the value of their property than the people of any State in the Union."

☞ The Philadelphia papers represent that the coal companies are busily enlarging their facilities in every direction, sinking new shafts, building new cars, and opening new roads, and the product of coal in 1864 will be largely increased. Not only Pennsylvania capitalists, but those of New England New York are actively engaged in mining enterprises. It is also stated that some of the coal companies have secured a number of operatives from the British Provinces, and have dismissed the more unruly and rapacious workmen, whose inordinate demands went so far beyond what was reasonable or equitable. The price of coal must fall.

☞ The Boston *Transcript* says: A recent private letter from a member of the New York First Cavalry, dated at Charleston, Va., expresses great satisfaction at the position of the regiment in the Shenandoah Valley, from which the writer hopes it will not be removed. He says: "Our men are so much at home that many of them will settle in the valley after the war is over. Some thirty of them have married here, and from the courting going on among country girls, many more will probably follow their example. The regiment went out 1,400 strong, and has now 400 men fit for duty, including new men. Almost all have re-enlisted."

BISHOP LEE INVITED TO NEW ORLEANS.—The Davenport *Gazette* says that the noble hearted and patriotic Bishop Henry W. Lee, of the diocese of Iowa, has received a request to visit New Orleans to perform some special Episcopal duty, in the absence of the rebel General Bishop Polk, who has basely deserted his flock to take up arms against his Government. The request to Bishop Lee comes from sources entirely loyal; but while he is disposed to oblige those who are thus deprived of the services of their own bishop, yet his numerous engagements and certain canonical difficulties have induced him to decline the invitation.

☞ Henry Ward Beecher stated on Sunday last, before commencing his morning discourse, that the first hundred seats in the Plymouth Church were rented at the recent "pew sale" for $19,000. This accounted for the erroneous impression which generally prevailed that the pews of that church were held at a much higher rate than those in other religious bodies of Brooklyn and New York. The contrary of this was true. All the remaining seats rented at a much lower rate than in other churches. The great number of them was what made the sum total ($31,000) so large. He added that there were 460, or including the chairs, more than 500 free sittings in his church.

☞ Brigadier General W. T. Sherman, who has been detained for some moths at his home in Newport, R. I., from wounds received at Port Hudson, on the 28th of May last, has so far recovered as to be able to return for duty. He left Newport on Saturday last for New Orleans, where he hopes for immediate active service. There is not a more gallant and thorough soldier in the army than staunch old "Battery Sherman."

☞ A German statistical writer remarks that the invention of the sewing machine has enabled one woman to sew as much as a hundred could sew by hand a century ago, but, he continues, one woman now demands as much clothing as a hundred did a century ago—so that the situation is not so much changed after all.

☞ The Galena *Advertiser* has lately passed into the hands of new proprietors and editors, Luther Houghton having retired. It is now printed in new type, and has been enlarged by the addition of a column to each page, and otherwise improved. The *Advertiser* has never had the reputation of being a "fast" paper, but always reliable and respectable.

☞ A large meeting was held in Nashville, on Thursday night, in favor of a restoration of the State Government. Resolutions of the most patriotic character were adopted, and the denunciation of slavery as the baneful cause of all our trouble was most emphatic. Gov. Johnson made a stirring speech in favor of immediate action to make Tennessee a free State.

☞ Col. Elias Wampole, United States Consul to Venezuela, died on the 27th of November, at Puerto Cabello, after four days' illness. He was appointed from Pennsylvania.

## INSIDE OF THE CONFEDERACY.

### The Present Condition and Resources of the Rebellion.

### By a Gentleman who Knows.

We yesterday had a brief interview with a gentleman who has just reached this city from the interior of Virginia, not many miles from Richmond. How he got through the rebel lines and inside ours, it is not necessary to detail. He is an unconditional Union man, and has been so from the start. He hopes to be in Virginia when the rebellion is crushed; an event he believes near at hand. He says the people of Virginia are kept under by a military despotism that probably has no parallel in history. If left free to assert their opinions, at least seven-eighths of them would immediately declare in favor of a restoration of the Union, with a general hanging of the leading traitors. This is particularly the case in the city of Richmond.

He is quite sure that the present strength of the army does not exceed 250,000—of this number, Lee has about 40,000 men, perhaps a little less than that. There are about 23,000 men who have substitutes in the field, who, by a recent law of the rebel Congress, are to be conscripted, notwithstanding they have provided substitutes. Of this number, our informant is quite sure that not more than 10,000 can be secured for the army; and that about 20,000 more may be obtained of persons between the ages of 45 and 55—making a grand total of 280,000 men. This will be the maximum strength of the rebel army, when the spring campaign opens; that is making no allowance for desertions and other like operations, which are becoming very prevalent under the inspiration of President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation. Last year the rebel army numbered 325,000 men. Where they have all gone it is difficult to tell. The proclamation has a happy effect upon the soldiers, but *not* on the officers and leaders. Thousands of soldiers are ready to accept its provisions at the very first moment that opportunity offers. The Union men out of the army are also well pleased with it. They want to see the rebellion crushed as soon as possible, and slavery with it. The proclamation has been circulated very generally in the State. The Richmond newspapers have published it, at the same time acknowledging it a very dangerous document, and warning their readers against its influence. The Union men take pains to have it circulated among all classes, and it is continually falling into the hands of rebel soldiers, who ponder it with much interest. Large numbers of rebel pickets have come up missing shortly after being seen in possession of the Proclamation.

In the city of Richmond and vicinity, the under-current of feeling is very strong against Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet. But for the military force there to keep the people in subjection, the lives of most of them would not be safe for twenty-four hours.

Our friend thinks that if our soldiers re-enlist in large numbers, desertions from the rebel army will greatly increase. This is what the rebel leaders mostly fear. They have lived in hope that re-enlistments would be few, and that thus the great power of the Federal army would be broken. They begin to feel, and the men begin to understand by what they read and see, that this solace is to be taken from them.

The Copperhead defeat in the elections last fall in Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, &c., had a more depressing effect upon the rebels than their defeat at Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Port Hudson. They had almost pinned their final hopes of a successful issue upon the political results in these States. They know, and do not hesitate to say, that the great strength of the rebellion rests in the Northern Copperheads. They look for final success from a "fire-in-the-rear" of our army, and not from a victrrious army in front.

The effect of the war upon the people of Virginia, negroes and all, is very demoralizing. Every body robs and steals, without any seeming hesitation or compunction. Horses, in particular, are considered legitimate plunder. Log chains, bolts, locks and bars, are no protection. In the matter of horse stealing, and in fact, every line of stealing, the negroes are no ways behind the superior race, and in doing this kind of work they display a shrewdness which their masters very frequently attempt to imitate, not always with success. The very best horses in the Confederrcy frequently find their way inside the Federal lines, backed and guied by an "intelligent contraband."

The negroes, although perhaps, not precisely appreciating the amnesty proclamation, understand that "The year of jubilee is coming," and that "their redemption draws nigh." They are therefore waiting and watching. The slave-holders, almost to a man, believe that slavery is dead, and they are ready to yield to the fiat which they have created, many of them with a feeling of gratification.

## FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

### Affairs in East Tennessee—Two Skirmishes—Capture of a Rebel General and a Federal Gun—Scare at Loudon—Dr. Hunt again in the Hands of the Rebels—Malicious Correspondence—The Rich and Poor Destitute Alike—Steamboat and Bridge Building—Rebel Raids on Lafayette, Ga., and Cleveland, Tenn.—Trains and Mails Arrive Regularly daily, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1864.

On the 16th inst., a very happy affair occurred near New Market, East Tennessee, in which a foraging party quietly [illegible] idle gang of rebels, and captured all of them, including a rebel general. The escort was commanded by Col. Palmer, of the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, who must be entitled to the honor of conducting the brilliant affair. It seems that General Vance and staff, and a select company of officers had retired a few yards from the encampment of about two hundred of their soldiers, and was engaged in a game of what is generally know as draw poker. This fact was communicated to Col. Palmer by a loyal man, and a half an hour afterwards, the whole crowd lay down their arms and acknowledged themselves our prisoners. General Vance arrived here a few days ago. He is a fine looking man, with a beaming face and gentle appearance. He looked upon the surprise as an accident, and though evidently feeling chagrined, made the best of it. Several times he remarked to his guard that it was "a d—d good joke on the Vance family," and added that he "did not believe that death would ensue." He seemed to be much puzzled in the solution of the problem as about the date during the present year he should be favored with a release. He became much confused when he figured up that for Neal Dow on his side. We had a dozen rebel general officers who languished in United States hotels (as he was pleased to term our prisons) upon the domains of Father Abraham. General Vance is a brother of the rebel Governor of North Carolina. He is free from that ostentation which is a general characterization of his ilk, and looks just as though he would embrace the opportunity of craving the government's pardon, if an exception can be made in his case. He is of a nervous-sanguine temperament, and, according to Fowler and Wells, will spurn confinement.

On the 20th inst., a large force of the enemy made an attack upon the picket lines disposed by the 125th Ohio regiment, and after some heavy skirmishing our forces were compelled to retire. Subsequently our whole line was contracted quite a distance nearer Knoxville. The 125th Ohio lost in the engagement four men killed, among whom were the Adjutant (Smith) and fourteen wounded, and several missing.

A scare took place at Loudon, twenty-six miles this side of Knoxville, on the 21st. The officer in command has all his available forces, including a veteran regiment, in line of battle for three hours, but no rebels appeared, and the impromptu army was dismissed, much to the satisfaction of the veterans who were *en route* home.

At the commencement of the war, among those who remained firm to the flag and to the Government was Doctor Hunt, (brother-in-law to Parson Brownlow) who vehemently opposed the dogma of secession, and condemned the movement in East Tennessee. Early in the stage of the rebellion this good man was dragged from his family at midnight and hurried to a dungeon in Tuscaloosa, where he was closely confined for a year and more. During this confinement some disease, matured by the vapors of this modern Bastile, overtook him, and his finger and toe nails rotted out, and his head became bald. But his mind embraced no new ideas, and his confidence remained unshaken. By some means his friends effected his release, and he was permitted to regain a more congenial atmosphere, within the Federal lines. He went to Nashville, and in a short time became the Surgeon of the 9th Tennessee regiment, and partook of their trials in the battles of Chattanooga. After the wounded of his regiment had been properly cared for, he applied to Gen. Thomas for permission to go to Cleveland and get his family. The General, from the fact that there was no armed enemy at that point, kindly permitted him to go. Before he reached his residence he was seized by a gang of unarmed scoundrels and hurried to the headquarters of Gen. Hardee. After being subjected to almost inconceivable indignities, among which was the robbing him of his watch and money, he was again thrust into the vaults of Tuscaloosa. A friend of his, who saw the entire outrage, says the doctor was uniformed in the habiliments of a Federal Surgeon, which alone saved his life. The mob robbed him of his watch, money, and other valuables, and conducted him to Hardee, who seemed inclined to perpetuate the inhuman proceedings, by offering new indignities, when he was checked by a number of rebel surgeons, who insisted that his valuables should be returned, and that he should be treated with considerations that marked humanity should prompt, at least. They succeeded in recovering for the doctor $40 of his money, and of securing for him good treatment while in their presence. By-the-by, while I am writing this the rebel surgeons are promenading the streets, and evidently enjoying their *otium cum dig.* But that's been the case during the war.

There are very few fraternities without their bad men, and few societies and commissions in which there are no black sheep. I may state that this is the case with our Sanitary Commission, although, as far as I am concerned, I must speak in favor of the two commissions. I perceived an article in the Louisville *Journal*, a few days ago, signed "Vinsex," which was most infamous indeed. The writer is evidently a traitor, or worse—a Copperhead. In commencing his letter, he made some statements which rather confused me, but he had not proceeded far before it became evident that the writer was heaping wholesale abuse upon two societies of honorable gentleman, from the fact that some person had saved the life of a colored child who was starving to death. Why will decent newspapers allow such stuff?

There are very few people left in this town, but all who have remained could not remain—on earth—long were it not for the Yankees. Such men, such women, and such children! It matters not whether they are the owners of large plantations or not, they all look the same. They are all poor. Poor is no word. They are destitute—positively destitute. They have neither anything to eat or wear, and unfortunately they have no money to purchase their necessaries. They have farms, but these they cannot sell and give a good title. They have negroes, but these they cannot hypothecate. That game has ceased to exist, and for divers reasons. Why, the further we penetrate the dominions of cotton and starvation, the more the negroes seem to know about the rebellion and *the* Proclamation.

The year 1864 was inaugurated by old Jack Frost and his imps of the Frigid Zone. "By jolly," the ladies of New England say, wasn't it cold? And mustn't it have touched up the shoeless, hatless, "grubless" crowd in our front, when it required all the firewood and excitement imaginable to keep the Yankees warm? Old Sol pours down his rays brilliantly, the birds sing, the bees hum, the bands play, the hard crackers and pork rations increase in dimensions, police duties fall less heavily, and the old monotony of camp life assumes itself as at Murfreesboro a year ago. But the great storm which will yet break forth, to judge from present appearances, will eclipse anything of its kind since the initiatory thunders of Sumter, a while ago.

Chattanooga is destined to become quite a place, thanks to the "mudsills" and others who have lately made a settlement. I'll tell you what Senator Hammond's "mudsills" and "greasy mechanics" have done here, and what they intend to do. First, they have turned everything topsy turvy, and in a short time they will turn everything right side up. Already they have built three monster bridges between here and Bridgeport, and also three steamboats, and any quantity of ferryboats and pontoon bridges. There are two steamboats on the stocks at Bridgeport, and one commenced here yesterday is to be put afloat with fine machinery in fifty days. A steam ferryboat is also being urged to completion, and it is expected that in sixty days a magnificent bridge will span the river at this point. Chattanooga is no longer a dull place. It is a Southern town, to be sure, but it is a Northern institution, nevertheless. "Let the galled jade wince," etc.

A few days ago a rebel cavalry force made its appearance in Lafayette, Ga., and conscripted all the able-bodied men in the place, numbering fifty-two, and including two old men aged above eighty. They robbed everybody in the town in the name of the Confederate Government, leaving most of the people destitute of the necessaries of life. This is the town in which Col. Watkins, of the 6th Kentucky Cavalry, made a dash a few weeks ago. In this raid he destroyed a foundry, two steam saw mills, and other establishments used to Confederate account. Col. Watkins' regiment has re-enlisted.

A rebel raid on Cleveland was made yesterday, and, from the accounts which have been transmitted to headquarters by some of the sufferers, the raiders must have acted most barbarously. Our forces, when they made the raid into Cleveland a short time ago, destroyed the foundry there, but left the flour mills on account of the poor people in the country; these have been seized by the raiders, as was also all the bed-clothing and carpets belonging to the citizens, and many articles in the way of clothing.

The army seems to be in good health, and many beds in the hospitals for the Federal and rebel wounded are being vacated daily.

Trains run regularly now between here and Nashville, and the soldiers receive their mails daily.

### Gen. Gilmore on Colored Troops.

The following orders, it will be observed, have reference to the improper demeanor of officers towards colored soldiers. General Gilmore is determined that the colored troops shall be treated with even-handed justice:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C.,
Jan. 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16:—It is with regret that the Major General Commanding has observed in the evidence adduced before Courts martial charged with trial of colored soldiers, indications, more or less conspicuous, of improper demeanor of officers towards the men under their command. The offence seems to include unofficerlike familiarity on the one hand, and extreme harshness on the other. Either course must result not only in insubordination, and in consequences of the most serious nature, whether the soldier be white or black. From their former dependent condition, and the consequent humility that generally characterizes their deportment, there is no doubt that the latter are easily controlled, and except in comparative rare instances, are not likely to violate that discipline to which they have through life been so rigidly subjected, if treated with even-handed justice, and a strict and conscientious attention to their comfort and wants.

An officer who is unduly familiar, either in speech or association, or who abuses by word or action the power and authority conferred upon him, not only strikes at the root of discipline himself, but encourages it in others.

The General Commanding desires it to be distinctly understood that in every case hereafter that may be brought to his notice, of such conduct, a prompt and efficient remedy will be applied.

This order will be read to the troops of the different commands within this Department on the day after its receipt. By command of

Major Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.

ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

Official:

W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

### "Colonel Hawkins."

The individual calling himself Col. Hawkins, and traveling about the State as an East Tennessee refugee is a humbug and an impostor. He is thus certified to by one who knows him—Parson Brownlow—in the Knoxville *Whig* of January 9th:

"COL. HAWKINS."—A man calling himself by the above title is lecturing through Illinois and Indiana, and representing himself as an associate of ours in editing a paper in the rebel jail—as belonging now to the 2d Tennessee cavalry—as being out after deserters, by appointment of Gen. Rosecrans. We have been written to from both of these States for information. We are not disposed to injure this man, but the time has come when we must set him right. Not one of his statements are true. His name is *Hutchins*, not *Hawkins*, and he is a Vermont Yankee, and was imprisoned in Kingston, forty miles west of here several years ago—not for his Union sentiments, but *for stealing a box of books*. He was sentenced by the court to the penitentiary, and was afterwards got off by the interference of friends who sympathized with him on the ground of his partial derangement. He ought now to go to work and quit lying.

### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—Samuel Sinclair, the publishing head of the New York *Tribune* for several years, is to be cashier of a new national bank in New York City; and Mr. McElrath the old publisher, takes his place in the *Tribune*.

—The prominent lawyers of New York are pocketing immense fees now-a-days, and are enjoying yearly incomes of from $30,000 to $70,000.

—Railroad traveling has been more dangerous latiely than army life.

—Millard Fillmore is President of the Buffalo Sanitary Fair, to open February 22d.

—The Rochester *Democrat* says a difficulty has occurred at the Genessee College, Lima, in this State, between the Faculty and the students. Eighty of the latter have been suspended from recitations on account of some alleged violation of the college rules. The students insist that they are in the right and refuse to ask pardon of the Faculty. At last accounts the difficulty remained unsettled.

—The lumbermen and wood-haulers of Maine never had better sleighing or finer weather for their business than the present winter.

—In St. Paul, Minn., there are from 7,000 to 9,000 Catholics, and 1,245 Protestants.

—A Frankfort, Ky., correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the subject of education is receiving marked attention from the Legislature of that State. As proving that teachers as well as pupils need to be looked after, the writer mentions the fact that the following notice, written by the schoolmaster was recently pasted on the door of a school-house near Frankfort:

NOTISS.—No swarin, cursin or runnin a bowt luse or hollerin in this scul.

—John Brown's daughter is teaching freedmen at Fortress Monroe.

—The ladies of the North Baptist Church, Hartford, Conn., recently invited the gentlemen of the choir to a leap-year sleigh ride. The latter accepting, the former hired a large sleigh, called for their guests, handed them in, drove them to Windsor and back, gave them a good dinner and paid the bill, taking tender care of them all time.

—The workmen on the Pacific Railroad, eastern division, on New Year's day got up an agreement, which has been numerously signed, pledging that for every profane word uttered during the year 1864 they would pay one dollar for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Fund.

—An unknown animal has been shot in the vicinity of Moosehead Lake, Maine. The body is from fifteen to eighteen inches in length, very slim, of a dark gray color, wide but short ears. The tail is nearly as long as the body, somewhat bushy, in alternate rings of black and white.

—There is one Methodist to every fourteen persons in Baltimore.

—A new military saddle with an adjustable "knee brace," has been introduced at Washington.

—All the battle flags belonging to the Massachusetts nine months regiments, between seventy and eighty, are to be suspended in the State House.

—Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, has started at Nashville, Tenn., the mission work recently authorized by the Missionary Society of that Church.

—The Paris *Presse* computes the population of the globe at one thousand millions, speaking three thousand and sixty-four languages, and having eleven hundred different forms of religion.

—I do not wonder, writes a Potomac soldier, that Virginia is desolate, for if you could have seen the way that the boards came into camp, you would have thought that Uncle Sam was running a saw mill for us. Old houses, fences, and finally a pretty new church which stood in a grove at the foot of Cedar Mountain, were torn down, and the doors, windows, and everything that was of any possible use in the construction of our houses, were brought in by our boys.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1864.

The money market is steadily easier. The change is very gradual and the demand is still in excess of the supply; but holders must have realized largely and generally matters are moving along quite smoothly. If once the immense amount of grain, pork and provisions in the hands of operators be converted into money, there can be no doubt that the financial condition of our people and bankers will be abundantly satisfactory.

New York exchange is decidedly easier. Very few of the heavier houses charge more than ¼ to customers, though perhaps a few with most of the brokers get ⅜. Unless something should occur to stiffen the market the rate must soon become uniform at ¼. The buying range is about 10@20c, though very few will pay above ¼ and some of the leading houses will scarcely pay above par.

Gold opened in New York at 9 a. m., 157⅜—[illegible], 157½—10, 157¼—1 p. m., 156⅞, closing at 156¾. It will be seen that Gold steadily declined during the day. The range here was 155½@156. The market has been dull—little doing on any terms.

Silver 145@149. Legal tender notes firm at ¼ buying and ⅜@⅝ selling.

Our streets have been deluged with rain during the day, and hence business of all kinds has been confined to the narrowest possible limits.

THE MILWAUKEE MONEY MARKET.—The Sentinel of yesterday says:—"The money market yesterday was as close as ever and money eagerly sought at 10@12 per cent. Many who were willing to pay even higher rates than these were unable to borrow."

THE CINCINNATI MONEY MARKET.—The Gazette says:

The money market exhibited no new feature to-day. The demand was light, and good paper was placed without difficulty at 8@10 per cent. We quote 8@10 as the range in the open market. Government checked pretty heavily on depositories to-day. Exchange rules close at par buying and 1-10 prem. selling, and in some cases dealers paid a shade over par. The Ohio Valley and First National continue to draw for depositors at par. Orders are in good demand at 2@2½ dis. for amounts payable 25 per cent in currency. Smaller checks are bought at rates ranging all the way from ½ to 1½ dis.

A NATIONAL BANK.—We learn with pleasure that the Sycamore, (Ill.) Bank have taken measures to discontinue business under their former charter and so organize under the new National Bank Law. With this purpose they will soon open books for subscription for the additional $25,000 of stock. We would recommend persons desiring a good investment for money to step in and take the stock. It must prove a profitable investment.

AN INJUNCTION.—A novel ground for an injunction has been advanced against the American Bank Note Company against the National Bank Note Company. The National Bank Note Company hold a contract with the Government to engrave for it the ten dollar legal tender notes. The American Bank Note Company now has a contract to engrave for the National Banks the ten dollar notes of these banks, which are not legal tenders. This latter contract the National Bank Note Company consider a violation of their vested rights to engrave ten dollar notes indefinitely, and they have accordingly applied for an injunction to restrain the American Bank Note Company from fulfilling it.

EXPORTS.—The exports from New York to foreign ports, (exclusive of specie) for the week ending January 26, compare as follows with former returns, and since January 1:

| | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | $3,090,797 | $4,225,591 | $2,735,112 |
| Prev. reported | 8,122,654 | 9,123,748 | 7,282,319 |
| Since January 1 | $11,223,451 | $13,369,339 | $10,015,830 |

The imports at Boston for the week ending January 22, were $654,471, against $589,307 for the corresponding week in 1863.

The exports were $308,622, against $319,913.23 for the corresponding week in 1863.

THE BANK RAID IN NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Evening Post says:

The Metropolitan Bank and the Bank of the Commonwealth yesterday announced to the Board of Supervisors the forcible collection of their taxes by Marshal Holden, on the warrants issued by Mr. Murphy, Receiver of Taxes, and have given notice of their intention to commence actions for the recovery of the same.

As we said yesterday, they claim that their capital being invested in United States securities is exempt from State taxation, under the act of Congress approved 25th February, 1862. The State authorities on the other hand, claim that under chapter 240 of the laws of 1863, this tax is levied not directly on the capital, but on this general fund or, as the State law expresses it, "on a valuation equal to their capital stock paid in or secured to be paid in and their surplus earnings, less ten per cent of such surplus.

On the part of the State, the principle which is sought to be established seems to be that, while it was the intention of Congress that capital absorbed by prior investments in United States securities should, on national grounds of expediency, be exempt from the burdens of State and municipal taxation, still, that if any portion of this capital is made a secondary use of in business, so as to secure other profits besides the interest payable by the Government, State taxes should be levied on the portions which are so employed, just as on other capital similarly embarked in business enterprises.

The banking institutions of the State hold United States securities to an amount exceeding their aggregate capitals. Even this bears but a small proportion to the sum held by individuals, and as this amount of capital is abstracted from the taxable property of the State, it becomes obvious that the burdens imposed upon other forms of investment have been greatly enhanced.

This view of the case is of no small importance, as the aggregate sum involved in the controversy between the State authorities and the banks amounts to no less than one million of dollars.

In Wilmington, North Carolina, two weeks ago, $200 in gold were purchased for $3,000 in Confederate currency.

### New York Stock Market—Jan. 29.

Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago.

| | 1st bd. | 2d bd. | | 1st bd. | 2d bd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 137 | 137 | Quicksilver | 48 | 47¾ |
| C. & N. W. | 48 | ... | Cleve. & Tol. | 137¾ | 138 |
| Erie (com.) | 107¾ | 107¾ | Reading | 118 | 115¾ |
| X D. | ... | ... | Hud. River | 138 | 136¾ |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | 110¾ | 110¾ | Ill. 6 ℔ ct. war loan bds | 100 | ... |
| M. S. (com.) | 87¾ | 88 | U. S. 6 ℔ ct. 5-20 coupons | 104 | ... |
| M. S. (gtd) XD | 138 | 134 | U. S. 6 ℔ ct. bds 1881 | 107 | ... |
| P. Ft. W. & C. | 87 | 87¾ | U. S. 7-30 Trea. notes | 107¾ | ... |
| Mich. Cent. | 132¾ | 133 | U. S. 1 yr certs. | 98 | ... |
| C. & A. (com) | 87 | ... | Miss. & Mo. land grant bonds | ... | ... |
| C. & A. (pfd) | 98 | ... | Am. Gold | 157¾ | 156¾ |
| Galena | 111¾ | 111 | | | |
| Rock Island | 143 | 144 | | | |
| Ill. Cent. X. D. | 128 | 128 | | | |
| Bur. & Quincy | 121 | ... | | | |
| Harlem | 101 | 101 | | | |

Market—1st board firm. 2d Board firm.

### COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1864.

The following table shows the receipts for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

| | Flour, brls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Rye, bu. | Barley bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G & C U R R | 889 | 6047 | 1260 | 3721 | 221 | 857 |
| R I R R | 32 | 2450 | 2250 | 1750 | 800 | 850 |
| I C R R | 500 | 2250 | 2200 | 600 | ... | ... |
| C B & Q R R | 250 | 2650 | 7125 | 2886 | ... | ... |
| N W R R | 1000 | 10100 | 10 | 12230 | 700 | 1600 |
| A & St L R R | ... | 100 | 1050 | 900 | ... | ... |
| Total | 2429 | 29717 | 19641 | 27497 | 1721 | 2507 |

| | Cured Meats, ℔s | Lard, ℔s. | Live Hogs, no. | Dr'sd Hogs, no. | Beef Cattle, no. | Hides, ℔s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G & C U R R | 16240 | ... | 360 | 4700 | 70 | 9820 |
| R I R R | 100001 | 26786 | ... | 87 | 170 | 14710 |
| I C R R | ... | ... | ... | 179 | ... | 9874 |
| C B & Q R R | ... | 84576 | 1224 | 1110 | 150 | 11385 |
| N W R R | 8840 | 7750 | ... | 2256 | 15 | 19557 |
| A & St L R R | ... | ... | 140 | 15 | 51 | 12281 |
| Total | 124681 | 119112 | 1724 | 8726 | 456 | 77698 |

The receipts of Hogs to-day amounted to 8,726 dressed and 1,724 live. The market for Live Hogs was firm, but under light receipts, not very active—with sales of only about 1,200 head, at a range of $4.50@6.50—chiefly at $5.50@6.50. The demand was chiefly by shippers, and everything was sold out at full prices.

Beef Cattle was in light supply, and the market ruled steady and firm—with sales of only about 500 head, at $2 75@5.00—mostly at $3.15@4.25.

Dressed Hogs were in active demand by packers, and the market advanced 10c per 100 ℔s, and closed firm—with liberal sales at $5.75@7.75—the great bulk of the transactions having been at $6.50 and $7.50, dividing on 200 ℔s.

The Provision market ruled firm, but not very active—the chief inquiry being for English Middles and sweet pickled Hams, on which we note an advance of ¼c per ℔. Mess Pork was in limited request, and we note sales of 700 brls at $18.00 for county, and $18.50 for city packed. Prime Mess Pork is quiet and steady, with sales of 300 brls at $16.00; English Meats were in good demand, and prices ruled about ¼c higher, with sales of about 8,000 bxs. at 8¾@9c, for Cumberlands, 9¼@9½c for Short Rib, and 10c loose for light short clear Middles. Short Rib Middles were in active demand and firm at 9½c, but sellers are generally holding at 10c. Cumberlands are in good request at 8¾c, holders asking 9c. Long Cut Hams are scarce and in good demand at 11c boxed, at which price we note sales of 800 pieces. Pickled Hams were in active request, and prices advanced ¼c, with sales of about 300 trcs at 10¼c for city and 10@10¼c for country. Dry Salted Hams are in good demand and firm at 9½c, at which 2,000 pcs country cured was sold—holders of city cured asking 9¾@10c. Lard was quiet, with light sales at 11¼c for prime steam leaf Lard, and 11¼@11½c for country Lard.

There was an improved demand for Highwines, and we note a further advance of ½@1c ℔ gallon—with sales of 1,400 brls at 70@71c—chiefly at 70c. At the close the market was tolerably firm—sellers holding at 71c, and buyers offering 70c.

The Flour market was quiet and steady, with sales of spring extras at $5.20@5.50, and fair spring supers at $4.00. Bran and Middlings are in better supply and easier.

Wheat opened quiet under the influence of the steamer's news, and after the receipt of the New York dispatches, the market fell 1½c ℔ bushel—with sales of No 1 Spring at $1.16¼@1.17¼, and No 2 Spring at $1.10@1.10¾.

Corn was quiet and steady, with sales of No 1 at 91c, and No 2 at 90c. New Corn was steady and tolerably active at 77@78c.

Oats were in good demand and firmer—with sales of No 1 at 64¼@65¼c and No 2 at 63¾@63½c. The market at the close was firm at 65c.

Rye was sold at a range of $1.01@1.05 for No 1 in store. No 2 Barley was in fair request, with sales at $1.14@1.15.

There is still a good demand for Timothy Seed, and the market is firm at $2.90@3.00. Clover Seed is firm, with sales at $7.75@8.00. Flax Seed is scarce and firm.

### The Whisky Bill.

[From the N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List, January 27.]

There is probably no subject before Congress involving more real importance to the interests of trade and commerce than the one looking to a revision of the revenue laws, with a view of increasing the financial resources of the country.

In the discussion of the bill now pending, a conspicuous lack of knowledge on the subject has been exhibited by the majority of members, and the haste with which it passed the House of Representatives, warrants the presumption that the measure has not been properly digested, and that the Senate will interpose such objections as will cause its return to the House for modification. It is proposed in this bill to make a good deficit in the revenue by imposing additional taxation upon the raw material and articles of home manufacture, as well as upon articles of home consumption, including native wines and whisky. A powerful combination has been formed, we are assured, by parties affected by the bill imposing retrospective taxes on domestic whisky and foreign spirits, for the purpose of defeating the measure in the Senate, and that many of the largest importers and dealers have expressed a determination to contest the legality of the bill upon the ground of its being an ex post facto law. It is also given out that the liquor interest will endeavor to obtain a revisal of the action of the House in applying the additional tax to the stocks on hand, and a strong effort is making to have the obnoxious clause stricken out by the Senate, and the tax made prospective only. It is sincerely to be hoped that some coherent and sensible plan, based upon a foundation worthy of the vast resources and high character of the nation, will be infused into the bill before it becomes a law. To accomplish so desired a result, it is suggested that Congress would do well to enact a law similar to, or based upon, the excise laws of Great Britain, where taxation has long been reduced to a practical science. Before the measure is finally adopted it should be ascertained, by careful examination with the merchants what changes are needed, and then alter the law to the advantage of both commerce and Government. The feeling of uncertainty with regard to the final action of Congress has for some weeks past kept the market for those articles most nearly affected, in a state of excitement, and prices have vibrated with every fresh rumor from the Capitol. This has been particularly apparent with regard to Whiskey and Foreign Liquors. The manufacture of Whiskey has enormously increased within the past two or three months, it being estimated that the distillers, in various sections of the Country, which have been running night and day, have turned out from twenty-five to forty million gallons, now in bonded warehouses, upon which no duty has been paid. Much of this is in the hands of speculators, many of whom hope, doubtless, to realize large profits by paying the original tax of twenty cents per gallon. Other operators apprehending an increased tax, paid the twenty cents per gallon, and are holding the whisky for a rise in the market. The question at present seems to hinge upon whether an increasing the duty to sixty cents per gallon a tax of forty cents should not be imposed on all whisky in store, on which the duty has not been paid; but, the most obnoxious part of the bill is contained in the amendment of a New York member of the House, requiring that whenever manufactured, wherever it is, in whomsoever possession it may be found, it shall immediately, on a day named (retrospective or prospective,) pay a duty, from which it can by no possibility escape. Whether used as a beverage, used by manufacturers, held by speculators or [illegible], by which they expect to make money—wherever it can be found, it shall pay the prescribed tax. It is argued with much force by the importer, that the act should not apply to such distilled spirits as are actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, and on deposit in the bonded warehouses or public or private stores, when the act shall take effect. The existing duties on imported liquors is extremely onerous, as may be inferred by a glance at the statistics of imports for the past year. In another column, and if the proposed increase of taxation shall be fully adopted with its present retrospective features, it is claimed, and with much justice, that it will prove not only ruinous to those who have large quantities on hand or shipboard, upon which the duties are yet to be paid, but result to a large extent in a prohibition of the trade.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 28th.]

Whisky has been very much unsettled; indeed, the business in it has been suspended to a great extent. Holders are not willing to make important concessions, and speculators as a matter of course, withdraw. A bill taxing all liquors on hand, foreign as well as domestic, on the 15th of this month, forty cents per gallon, and all domestic liquors distilled before that date, has passed the House of Representatives by a decided majority, and is now before the Senate. This has produced great consternation among those who have been buying whisky on speculation, anticipating additional tax which it was understood would be imposed upon it. Speculators meet with but little sympathy from the public generally, but more especially under such circumstance as those connected with the liquor taxing question; still, wise legislators should not permit themselves to do that which is contrary to equity and to the dictates of common sense, if not unconstitutional, because of their sympathies. Retroactive legislation has always been regarded contrary to law and equity, and not to be tolerated by any good Government. We must certainly say that we cannot be persuaded that Congress will pass the bill as it now stands; but should it do so we think the President will veto it on constitutional grounds.

### Pork Packing in the West.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 27th.]

In our issue of the 6th inst., we published returns of the number of hogs packed and to be packed at over one hundred places. We now give additional returns which, with the previous report, will enable the trade to form as correct an estimate as is necessary of the deficiency, as compared with last season. We probably will not publish any additional returns after this, until we publish the report in full:

| | No. pk'd to date. | No. to be packed. | Last Season. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton, Ohio | 3,000 | 3,000 | 4,500 | |
| Middletown, Ohio | 2,500 | 2,500 | 5,600 | 12 |
| Graham, Ind | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 13 |
| Peru, Ind | 2,800 | 2,800 | 7,000 | 20 |
| Springbay, Ill | 2,300 | 2,300 | 3,900 | 15 |
| Olney, Ill | 4,000 | 4,500 | 5,550 | 10 |
| Cadiz, Ohio | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | *10 |
| Petersburgh, Ind | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,800 | 15 |
| Burlington, Iowa | 41,858 | 41,858 | 61,000 | 14 |
| Richmond, Ind | 14,300 | 14,300 | 20,000 | |
| Delphos, Ohio | 1,300 | 1,300 | 6,800 | 15 |
| Albion, Ill | 2,745 | 2,745 | 2,867 | 10 |
| Clinton, Ind | 750 | 750 | 1,060 | 30 |
| Pt. Pleasant, W. Va | 135 | 135 | [illegible] | *10 |
| Montezuma, Ind | 3,000 | 3,300 | 8,294 | 15 |
| Parkersburg, W. Va | 1,100 | 1,100 | 3,100 | 15 |
| Cambridge, Ohio | 1,700 | 1,700 | 2,500 | *10 |
| Beardstown, Ill., etc | 23,350 | 23,350 | 14,000 | 15 |
| Mendota, Ill | .... | .... | 13,000 | |
| Monticello, Mo | 1,016 | 1,016 | 1,300 | 30 |
| Waynesburg, Ohio | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | .. |
| Minerva, Ohio | 1,800 | 1,800 | 4,800 | .. |
| Harveysburg, Ohio | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,300 | .. |
| Corwin, Ohio | .... | .... | 3,800 | .. |
| New Burlington, Ohio | .... | .... | [illegible] | .. |
| Crawfordsville, Ind | 16,500 | 16,500 | 17,350 | 10 |
| Princeton, Ind., etc | 9,000 | 9,100 | 6,000 | 30 |
| Leavenworth, Kan | 28,000 | 30,000 | 25,743 | *10 |
| Maysville, Ky | 12,310 | 12,310 | 7,645 | 5 |
| Detroit, Mich | 20,000 | 20,000 | 23,000 | .. |
| Totals | 207,895 | 201,510 | 290,681 | |
| Totals last reported | [illegible] | 2,234,997 | 3,168,359 | |
| | 2,210,294 | 2,445,407 | 3,449,240 | |

In the last column the figures show the decrease in weight per cent., as compared with last season, excepting those marked thus*, which are increases compared with last season. It will be seen that the decrease so far is nearly one million head. There is no doubt that the places yet to hear from will increase this deficiency, though it is now probable that Chicago will exceed 700,000 head, the estimate we put down for that place in our issue of the 6th.

### The Coffee Trade of the United States.

The Shipping List has published its usual annual review of the coffee trade of the United States. It will be seen that there is a decrease in the consumption, the past as compared with the previous year of over nine and a quarter million of pounds; the following are the exact figures:

CONSUMPTION OF THE PORTS.

| | | 1863. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taken from | New York, ℔s | 61,297,834 | 60,073,997 |
| " | New Orleans | .... | 93,420 |
| " | Baltimore | 13,368,330 | 14,992,170 |
| " | Philadelphia | 1,486,262 | 5,834,494 |
| " | Boston | 3,358,255 | 5,326,286 |
| " | Other Ports | 309,029 | 339,963 |
| Total ℔s | | 79,719,641 | 88,969,911 |
| Total, 1862 | | 88,969,911 | |
| Decrease, ℔s | | 9,270,270 | |
| | | 1861. | 1860. |
| Taken from | New York, ℔s | 101,198,709 | 93,523,547 |
| " | New Orleans | 31,354,318 | 47,380,326 |
| " | Baltimore | 23,885,642 | 28,357,480 |
| " | Philadelphia | 13,919,970 | 15,331,965 |
| " | Boston | 8,127,510 | 9,879,739 |
| " | Other Ports | 8,359,608 | 42,168,736 |
| Total ℔s | | 187,045,788 | 177,111,923 |
| Total, 1860 | | 177,111,923 | |
| Decrease, ℔s | | 9,933,865 | |

In the above statement of consumption, we have included only the direct receipts at the ports, the coastwise receipts being embraced in the calculation at the port of original entry.

The annexed statement shows the receipts and consumption for the past twelve years:

| | Receipts. ℔s. | Consumption. ℔s. |
|---|---|---|
| 1863 | 75,269,417 | 79,719,641 |
| 1862 | 98,558,680 | 88,969,911 |
| 1861 | 182,244,927 | 187,045,788 |
| 1860 | 195,772,889 | 177,111,923 |
| 1859 | 248,327,366 | 222,013,309 |
| 1858 | 237,856,156 | 251,255,699 |
| 1857 | 217,371,879 | 172,565,964 |
| 1856 | 230,913,180 | 218,225,436 |
| 1855 | 223,214,332 | 218,378,287 |
| 1854 | 182,472,895 | 179,481,089 |
| 1853 | 193,112,200 | 175,567,790 |
| 1852 | 193,342,855 | 201,991,596 |

### Twenty-four Thousand Tons of Coal Sold at Auction.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 27th.]

Twenty-four thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold to-day by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Simeon Draper acting as auctioneer. There was a considerable attendance of the trade. The coal, which is delivered at Elizabethport, brought an average of a few cents less a ton of 2,240 pounds than the prices obtained a month ago.

The following are the rates of to-day compared with the rates of December:

| | | Jan., 1864. | Dec., 1863. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000 tons | steamboat coal | $7.35@7.50 | $7.50@7.50 |
| 7,000 " | lump coal | 6.55@7.00 | 7.25@7.50 |
| 4,000 " | grate coal | 7.05@7.20 | 6.62@7.15 |
| 3,000 " | egg coal | 7.50@7.65 | 7.25@8.00 |
| 4,000 " | stove coal | 7.40@8.00 | 7.75@8.00 |
| 2,000 " | chestnut coal | 6.5@6.95 | 6.00@6.75 |

### Memphis Cattle Market—Jan. 23.

The rise in the New York market has had its effect in Memphis, and there were a few sales at a slight advance last Saturday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Inferior | 35@40 |
| Low Ordinary | 45@50 |
| Ordinary | 55@58 |
| Good Ordinary | 58@61 |
| Low Middling | 62@66 |
| Middling to strictly middling | 67@69 |
| Good Middling | 70@72 |
| Middling Fair | —@— |

### New York Cattle Market—Jan. 19.

[Abridged from Wednesday's New York Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

PRICES OF BEEF AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET THIS WEEK.

The following are the quotations per pound upon the estimated net weight of meat—seller sinking offal. That is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 8 cwt, at 10c a pound, amounts to $80:

| | Cents per pound. |
|---|---|
| Prize, or extra Holiday Beef | 14 @15 |
| The very best on sale to-day | 13 @14 |
| That generally rated first quality | 12 @13 |
| Medium or good, first quality | 10½@12 |
| That of ordinary, thin Steers, Oxen and Cows | 9 @10 |
| Inferior or lowest grade of Cattle | 8 @ 9 |
| The general average of the market to-day estimated at | 11 |
| Extreme range of prices from | 8 @14½ |
| The most of the sales are from | 10 @13 |

These quotations are based upon Monday's sales; for Tuesday they would range 1 cent lower.

WHERE THE CATTLE ARE FROM.

The Bullocks sold at Allerton's are reported from the following States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 970 | Illinois | 3,132 |
| Pennsylvania | 80 | Iowa | 32 |
| Ohio | 330 | Kentucky | 77 |
| Michigan | 665 | Connecticut | 11 |
| Indiana | 394 | Canada | 36 |

They came by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 970; Hudson River Railroad, 2,613; Harlem Railroad, 688; New Jersey Central Railroad, 61; on foot, 241.

About 3,500 were in the yards on Monday.

REMARKS ABOUT BEEF CATTLE.

The total number this week, 5,800 head, compares with 5,005 head last week, and with 5,079 head, average per week last year, and with 4,827 for the corresponding week one year ago.

The number sold yesterday and to-day at the principal market, 4,688 head, compares with 4,182 head last week, and with 4,945 head, the average per week last year, and with 3,496 head at market one year ago.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.—What man can foretell the state of the New York cattle market only twelve hours ahead. Yesterday we were to have next to none fresh cattle in market to-day, and so prices were held up at the very high rates quoted, and some owners refused to sell at these rates and held over for higher rates to-day. How they are disappointed to see ten or twelve hundred recruits this morning, and how much the owners of the fresh stock are disappointed in the telegrams sent to Albany to hang on because the market was bare and the prices very high. That they were high yesterday is very true. So high that butchers will lose a pile of money. They are from one to two cents a pound net lower to-day than yesterday, and all cannot be sold without great sacrifice. Some of the drovers who "know what is back" are determined to sell out to-day at any rate. They look for lower rates next week, unless the roads are snowed under again. The weather is like a summer day, and butchers are afraid to buy largely in advance, although able to do so at a very great decline from yesterday. So the market closes decidedly hard.

SALES OF WESTERN BULLOCKS.

Fen. Westheimer, bought of Hymen & Co., at Albany, 72 Illinois steers, average 6¾ cwt, which sell at 10@13c ℔ ℔, and make no profit. So says Ben.

Morton and Sims have 965 head of Illinois stock in market, but not at the opening—99 head, sold by Todd & Wheeler, they aim to make average 13c ℔ ℔ upon 7¼ cwt.; 75 head, sold by Simon Ulery, he estimates at 6¾ cwt, selling at 12c; 64 by John A. Merritt, selling at 10@12c, he estimates at 7 cwt upon 25, and 7½ cwt for the others; 128 sold by Henry Myers, at 11@12c, he estimates at 7 cwt.

Murray & Glover, 31 head of White's 8¼ cwt Illinois steers, sold at 10@12c, and but few at the lowest rate.

Henry Westheimer, two droves, 58 and 72 head, of 7 cwt, Illinois steers, sold for S. Rosenbeck & Co at 11c ℔ ℔; 35 Ohio steers for C. Schultz at 9@13c; 58 do, av. 8 cwt, at 10@11c, part of them coarse, fat oxen, to Geo. Starr, for the army.

Valentine & Martin, 79 head heavy Illinois stock, bought there on their own account, are estimated at 10 cwt and sell at 12@13c ℔ ℔, and are supposed to be the best heavy Western drove in the market.

Beach & Bray, 84 of Rankin & White's 7 cwt Illinois steers sold at 10@12½c.

S. G. Woodruff, 96 of Metcalf's Illinois 6¾ cwt steers, which have been two weeks storm-bound, and are now estimated at 6 cwt, sold at 9@12c ℔ ℔; 60 head of 5¼ cwt Illinois steers sold for Anderson at Bergen, av. 10¼c.

Shuester & Eisner are doing a heavy, and we may judge by the appearance of Sam's health, a very profitable business this week. They sold on Thursday 54 head of 7 cwt Illinois steers at 11c, on their own account; to-day, 54 head of 7 cwt Ohio steers at 11c; 30 of M. J. English's 6¾ cwt Illinois steers at 10¼c; 170 head 6¾ cwt Illinois stock, shipped by Dave Walzall, av 11c; 116 of Morris & Walzall do sell at the same, on the same estimate of weight; and not being quite satisfied with this, Sam ordered down from Albany, for Tuesday, two or three other lots. We guess they wish they were back again, as the price has dropped to a very sickly point.

THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by Railroads, to-wit: Hudson River Railroad, 4,549; Erie Railroad, 157; New Jersey Central Railroad, 2,150—total, 6,856.

QUOTATIONS.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following figures as the price of Hogs this week:

| | Live w't. | Dead w't. |
|---|---|---|
| Western corn-fed Hogs ℔ ℔ | 7 @7¾c. | 9¼@9¾c. |
| Distillery-fed Hogs ℔ ℔ | 7¼@7½c. | 9 @9¼c. |
| Stock Hogs ℔ ℔ | 6¾@ —c. | — @ —c. |

At these quotations the market is reported very slow this morning, the continued warm weather having caused buyers to hold up for a change of weather, when they will be willing to make a change of prices.

### Review of the New York Grocery Market.

[From the N. Y. Shipping List, Jan. 27th.]

There is a steady, moderate inquiry, particularly for Brazil, and the market, though rather quiet, closes firmly at the improved quotations noticed in our last. West India descriptions do not attract much attention, and are unchanged in value. The sales include the cargo of the Morning Star—3,600 bags Rio, (a re-sale,) on private terms; 2,211 do per Lord Baltimore at 32¾ cents; 1,365 do in lots, mostly from second hands, 32@34¾; 30 Maracaibo, 34@34¾; 35 Laguayra, 34@34¾; 20 Costa Rica, 34; 8 hf bales Mocha, 41, 4 mos; 750 St. Domingo, 30¼@31; 280 Malabar, 33, cash; and 400 Jamaca, on terms we did not learn. The stock of Rio in the country, as made up by Messrs. W. Scott & Son, is 36,779 bags, viz., 31,779 here, and 5000 in Baltimore, Jan. 23d.

SPICES—The market remains very quiet, but prices of the various descriptions are supported; the sales are in two invoices Pimento, together 2,150 bags, for export, on terms not made public; 30 cases Mace, 65 cents; and 500 mats Cassia, 50, cash.

SUGAR—The business in Raw has again been quite moderate since our last, but the market is steady and quite uniform at the values quoted on Friday last. Refined is dull at previous rates. The sales of Raw are 325 hhds Cuba at 11@13½c; 137 Porto Rico, 13½@13¾; 50 Martinique, 12¾; 50 bags and 64 brls Honduras, 12¾@13¼; 235 hhds New Orleans, 12@13¾; 117 do (green sugar) 8¾@9¾; 25 do Clarified, 14@15½; 186 bxs Havana, mostly 13¾; and 8 hhds, Melado, 8, 4 mos. The stock yesterday was about 20,500 hhds, 24,500 bxs, 24,000 bags sugar and 300 hhds Melado.

TEA—There is the usual trade demand, and a fair business for immediate use, but for invoices and large parcels the market, though firm, is inactive, pending the opening the new crop Oolong, &c., to be offered next week. Among the sales we notice 1,300 hf chests uncolored Japan, 250 Green, and 2,300 do in English order. Our revised notations represent the value of the various descriptions.

MOLASSES—There is less doing, but the market is firm, the stock being reduced, and the offerings moderate. The sales include 150 hhds Porto Rico at 54c; 15 Cuba Muscavado at 50c; 272 brls old New Orleans at 62@63c; 54 new do at 68@70c, 4 mos; and 250 hhds Demerara, for refining, on terms not made public.

### Review of the New York Provision Market—Jan. 27.

[From the N. Y. Shipping List.]

The speculative excitement in the pork market has subsided, owing, in part, to the money pressure, and prices of mess have further receded 50@75c. Prime, however, which is comparatively scarce, is very firmly held, and prices, if anything, favor the seller. Sales 7,710 brls, closing firm at $19.50@19.62 for two-year old mess, $19.75 for one-year old do, $21.25@21.50 for new do; $18.00@18.37½ for old prime, $18.50 for new do; $22.10 for city prime mess, and $18.75@19.00 for western prime. Included in the sales were 500 brls mess, deliverable in February, at $20.25, buyer's option; 500 do new do for June, at $21.00; and 500 do for May and June, on p. t. The beef market rules steady and firm, with sales of 1,500 brls at previous prices. Of tierce beef, we note sales of 400 tcs at $25.00@26.00 for western prime mess, and $26.50@28.00 for India mess. Beef hams are less active, but very firm; sales 380 brls good western at $17.75@18.25. Cut meats are in fair demand; sales 300 pkgs at 8½@9c for shoulders and 10½@11¼c for hams. Bacon is in small supply, and the market is decidedly better under the improved English advices; sales 5,400 bxs, closing at 10¾@11¼ cents for Western Cumberland Cut, 10¾@11 for City do, 10¾@11 for Western Short Rib, 10¾@11¼ for do Long Rib, 12 for Western Short Clear, 11¼@12 for do Long Clear, 12 for Western Long Cut Hams, and 13½ for City do. Cut Meats are also firm and in good request; sales 1,600 pkgs at 8¼@8½ cents for Shoulders, and 11@11¾ cents for Hams, part to arrive. Dressed Hogs are more plenty, and, with unfavorable weather, the market is lower. We quote Western 8¾@9 cents, and City 9@9½, according to quality and weight. Lard is a shade lower, but closes steady with only a moderate inquiry; sales 3,500 brls and tcs at 12¾@13¼ cents for No. 1 to prime old, and 12¾@13¼ for do do new. Butter and Cheese are in better request under the Canada's news, but the rise in Gold and Exchange checks business somewhat. The market is firm, but quotations are without material variation. The Government contracts awarded since our last are as follows: 7,200 brls mess and extra mess pork (all with two iron caime hoops), of which 1,200 were taken at $13.85, 1,200 at $14.50, 1,500 at $14.50, 300 at $14.50, 650 at $14.60, 1,200 at $14.75, 300 at $14.80, and 1,200 at $15.25—three-quarters payable in certificates, and one-quarter in currency; 250,000 ℔s bacon at $13.25 ℔ 100 ℔s, 250,000 ℔s at $12.75, and 10,000 ℔s at $12.40, all new and in bulk; 150,000 ℔s dry salted smoked hams at $13.50 ℔ 100 ℔s, 150,000 ℔s sugar cured do at $14.50, 12,500 ℔s do at $14.65, and 50,000 ℔s do at $14.75 all in bulk. Also, 200,000 ℔s smoked shoulders at $10.64 ℔ 100 ℔s, 25,000 ℔s at $10.64, 50,000 ℔s at $10.60, 50,000 ℔s at $10.40, and 20,00 ℔s at $10.10, all new and in bulk.

RECEIPTS SINCE OUR LAST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pork, brls | 2,411 | Cut Meats, pkgs | 4,897 |
| Beef, pkgs | 1,339 | Dressed Hogs, No | 8,781 |
| Lard | 1,239 | | |

| Export, from 1st to 26th Jan.— | 1864. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| Beef, tcs | 4,216 | 12,466 |
| Beef, brls | 1,824 | 3,721 |
| Pork | 10,513 | 18,685 |
| Lard, kegs, (equal to) | 23,718 | 234,708 |

### Important to Navigators—A Desirable Improvement.

The perils which beset navigators on our great inland seas, are being gradually modified, so far as may be, by well directed enterprise. It is a long time since we have had the pleasure of anything in this behalf of more real importance than the harbor improvements now in progress at Port Stanley, C. W. This Port is situated about midway between Detroit and Buffalo, a most favorable point for a harbor of refuge during those storms which periodically sweep with such terrific violence over Lake Erie, but hitherto, owing to the shoalness of the water, the harbor has not been accessible in storms. Contracts have been let by the Canadian authorities for deepening the water, narrowing the piers, and extending them farther into the lake. The contracts are to be filled by the opening of navigation, and the object above alluded to will then not only be accomplished, but Port Stanley will be the best port of entry on the north shore of Lake Erie.

### The Dressed Hog Trade.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 28th.]

The Central depot never before presented so "hoggish" an appearance as at present. The number of dressed hogs now awaiting shipment there, including those for which bills have been received, is 15,715. It is difficult to judge of the chances for getting them off promptly, but as near we can make out the prospect is—doubtful.

### The Sugar Crop of Cuba.

The Havana Mercantile Review of Jan. 9, states that the greater part of the estates are now in full operation, and although the weather thus far had not been favorable for grinding, the reports coming in lead to the belief that the crop will not show any material difference from that of last year. They are looking for large arrivals next month from the country as the planters were anxious to avail themselves of the high prices.

### Pittsburg Oil Market—Jan. 25.

CRUDE—We could not learn of any transactions, and buyers and sellers views are not agreeing. Bulk was offered at 18c in tank and refused. Some dealers were asking 19c in brls, packages included. 24c was the asking rate.

REFINED—There was nothing done, and prices were altogether nominal. Bonded was held at 37@38c. Free 48@50c. The market will become more settled in a few days.

### New York Tobacco Market—Jan. 27.

The market is inactive, and prices have become rather nominal: we notice 355 hhds Kentucky at 13@19c, cash. Since our last, the market for manufactured has been very irregular and depressed, owing to the continued uncertainity as to the additional tax, and taxing stocks on hand. Under such influence, prices have declined in some instances 10@13c ℔ ℔ for black work, whilst strictly fine light pressed bright work commands the extreme prices which have been for some time current.

### Cincinnati Seed Market—Jan. 28.

SEEDS—Clover has ruled a shade easier, but with a fair demand at $7.20. Timothy is held higher, holders asking $3.40@3.50 ℔ bu, with a good demand at 10c ℔ bu below these rates. Flax wanted at $2.50, but hardly any arriving, and our quotations therefore nominal, to a great extent.

### The Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] [PER STEAMER AUSTRALIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—PROVISIONS—Beef, again cheaper, under heavy arrivals. Pork, steady for new and old, and a little more inquired for. Bacon in fair demand, at a further slight advance. Lard again 6d dearer on the week; prices range from 41s 6d to 43s.

PRODUCE—The Broker's Circular reports sugar very quiet, and the tendency downward. Coffee quiet but steady. Rice inactive. Petroleum quiet, but unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—p. m.—COTTON—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales. Market firmer, but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull at a decline on Friday.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—Quiet and steady.

CONSOLS—For money 90⅞@91. Illinois Central shares, 25@24 discount; Erie 65@66.

SUGAR—Quiet and steady.

## CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1864.

HOGS—The most noticeable fact in relation to the market this day is, that the heavy thunder storm which occurred about noon, has rendered fair service in making the yards a little more accessible to those who are in the habit of frequenting them, and although not a few of our buyers and sellers seem most at home when wading knee-deep through the liquid accumulations which so generally abound at this season of the year, yet there is a fair sprinkling of others to whom this state of things is a positive nuisance; with such the altered state of things will be duly appreciated. In our daily receipts of live Hogs we are apparently on the descending scale, although in dressed there is little if any falling off in the daily returns. Of live Hogs the receipts to-day fall a little short of 700 head, but with an ample number of buyers in the market, and more ready to enter on appearance, if it could be of any practical good, these were quickly sold together with some few lots left over in the various yards during the previous days of the week. The entered sales amount to 1,766 head at prices ranging from $4.50@6.50 but chiefly at $5.50@6.50 ℔ 100 ℔s. With the present limited receipts, which are below the demand, there has been no departure from our previous quotations, at which the market has ruled tolerably firm and steady.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

| Sellers. | Buyers. | No. | Av. Wt. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. M. Tilden | Gordon | 201 | 257 | $6.25 |
| Wilkeson | Berry | 130 | 183 | 4.65 |
| Densley | A. E. Kent & Co. | 54 | 195 | 4.90 |
| Chandler | Berry & Co. | 28 | 288 | 6.00 |
| Husson | Milward & Co. | 250 | 211 | 5.75 |
| Nudd | Peacock | 124 | 192 | 5.12½ |
| do | Reese | 18 | 220 | 6.00 |
| Murphy & Co. | Cushing | 224 | 220 | 6.25 |
| Jones | Quinn | 58 | 190 | 5.25 |
| do | do | 38 | 202 | 5.50 |
| Nadles | W. D. Powell | 315 | 214 | 5.50 |
| Strader | Tobey | 91 | 216 | 5.25 |
| do | do | 38 | 230 | 5.25 |

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards amount to about 400 head, and the entered sales to 313, at prices ranging from $2.75@5.00, but principally at $3.15@4.25. At $5.00 there was but one lot of 19 very extra Illinois shipping Steers sold at Sherman's Yard's by Leech to Morris & Co. of the average weight of 1280 ℔s. There is apparently a fair amount of activity in the market, and especially for good medium to prime grades of cattle for which the present receipts are inadequate. With, therefore, a restricted supply, prices are firm and steady at our previous quotations.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Hall sold Gordon 53, av 1128, at $4.25.
Fawcett sold Watzall 54, av 1123, at $4.00.
Rosenthal sold Gordon 80, av 1077, at $4.15.
Rosenthal sold Fawcett 40, av 998, at $3.95.
Fawcett sold Hitchcock 20, av 991, at $3.75.
Wolfe sold Ruble 32, av 1187, at $4.50.
Wilson sold Bales 16, av 916, at $3.00.
Adams sold Bartlett 34, av 1163, at $4.25.
Leach sold Morris & Co. 19, av 1280, at $5.00.
Adams sold Jacob 15, av 1158, at $4.00.
Adams sold Morris & Co. 30, av 1180, at $4.25.
Dykeman sold Rosenthal 67, av 948, at $3.15.
Adams sold Morris 18, av 1084, at $3.50.
Dykeman sold Rosenthal 17, av 912, at $3.15.
Bowers sold Dare 16, av 1088, at $3.40.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1864.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

| | Flour. | Fourth Class. | Dressed Hogs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To New York | 2.30 | 1.10 | 1.60 |
| To Boston | 2.30 | 1.15 | 1.70 |
| To Montreal | 1.62 | 0.91 | 1.24 |
| To Albany | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.35 |
| To Portland | 2.40 | 1.15 | 1.70 |
| To Baltimore | 2.06 | 1.05 | .... |
| To Cincinnati | 0.70 | 2.25 | 0.50 |

FLOUR—Received, 2,428 bu. Market quiet. Sales to-day were: 100 brls "Derwent" spring extra at $5.50; 800 brls good spring extra at $5.40; 100 brls good spring superfine at $4.20; 200 brls "Oriental" spring extra at $4.65; 2,500 brls "Bartlett" on p. t.

MIDDLINGS—10 tons good at 20.00 on track; 10 tons Medium at $26.00.

BRAN—In good supply. Sales to-day: 30 tons Bran in bulk at $18.00 per ton on track; 10 tons do at $18.25 on track.

CORN MEAL—Easier. Sales: 10 tons loose at $29.50; 10 tons do at 29.00.

WHEAT—Received, 29,717 bu. Market declined 1@1½c ℔ bu. Sales to-day were: 5,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at $1.17½; 16,000 bu do at $1.17; 13,000 bu do at $1.16¾; 4,500 bu do at $1.16½; 10,000 bu do at $1.16¼; 9,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at $1.10¾; 3,000 bu do at $1.10½; 3,000 bu do at $1.10¼; 3,000 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu Rejected Spring in store at $1.01.

CORN—Received, 19,641 bu. Market steady. Sales to-day were: OLD CORN—3,200 bu No 1 Corn in store at 91c; 12,000 bu do at 90c. NEW CORN—2,000 bu new Corn in store at 78c; 6,500 bu do at 77c; 800 bu "No Grade" in store at 75c; 400 bu do at 73c; 3,000 bu do at 72c; 800 bu Ear Corn at 75c on track.

OATS—Received, 27,497 bu. Market very firm. Sales to-day were: 3,100 bu fresh receipts No. 1 Oats in store at 65¼c; 16,000 bu do at 65c; 3,000 bu winter receipts do at 64¾c; 5,000 bu do at 64½c; 2,000 bu do at 64¼c; 6,000 bu No 2 Oats in store at 63½c; 600 bu do at 63c. By sample—2,000 bu No 1 in burlaps at 78c on track.

RYE—Received, 1,721 bu. Market steady. Sales to-day were: 400 bu No 1 Rye in store at $1.01; 400 bu do at $1.03; 400 bu do, fresh, at $1.05.

BARLEY—Received, 2,507 bu. Market more active. Sales: 1,600 bu No 2 Barley in store at $1.15; 1,000 bu do at $1.14. By sample: 196 bags at $1.18 on track.

ALCOHOL—Market unsettled and nominal—manufacturers still holding at $1.65.

BUTTER—Scarce and in good demand at full prices. Sales to-day: 45 firkins good shipping at 23c. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime Dairy | 25@28c |
| Best Firkin | 23@25c |
| Fair to good do | 21@23c |
| Common | 20@21c |

BEANS—In good demand and firm. Sales to-day were: 120 bu and 12 brls at $2.25; 4 brls at $2.35.

BROOM CORN—In good demand and firm. Sales to-day were: 2 tons at $120.00 per ton; 1 ton choice at $[illegible] per ton; 1 tons fair at $175.00 per ton.

COOPERAGE—100 Lard Tierces at $1.50 del; 300 do at $1.55 del; 200 Pork Barrels at $1.15 del.

COFFEE—Market continues active, and in very limited supply. Prices firm at previous quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Santos | 37½@38½c |
| Java | 41@42½c |
| Rio, fair to good | 35 @36c |
| Rio, good to prime | 36 @38½c |

CHEESE—In limited supply, and market active and very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hamburg | 14@15½ |
| Western Reserve | 14@14½ |
| Illinois and Wisconsin | 11@13 |

EGGS—Fresh Eggs in very limited supply and the market consequently rules unusually high. We quote: Fresh Eggs 30@32c per doz; Limed Eggs 24@25c. Sale to-day 3 barls fresh Eggs at 30c.

FURS—There is a fair supply of skunks, opossums and raccoons; minks and muskrats are in more limited supply. For good furs, whether for these or other descriptions, there is rather active shipping demand. At present quotations, the market rules steady and firm. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bears, (black, large and full seasoned) | $10.00@12.00 |
| Bears, brown | [illegible] |
| Bears, cubs ¼ to ½ value | |
| Beaver, (black and dark) | [illegible] |
| Beaver, (pale and silvery) | [illegible] |
| Badger, (large and fine) | [illegible] |
| Deer Skins, (red and blue) | [illegible] |
| Deer Skins, (grey) | [illegible] |
| Fishers, (dark, large, and silky) | [illegible] |
| Fishers, (pale or brown) | [illegible] |
| Foxes, cross the less red the better | [illegible] |
| Foxes, red, southern and western | [illegible] |
| Foxes, grey | [illegible] |
| House Cats, black and grey | [illegible] |
| Lynx, large and fine | [illegible] |
| Muskrats, fall and winter | [illegible] |
| Marten, dark without red | [illegible] |
| Marten, common and pale | [illegible] |
| Minks, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin | [illegible] |
| Minks, Illinois and Iowa | [illegible] |
| Otter, black, large and fine | [illegible] |
| Otter, Brown | [illegible] |
| Opossum, Northern, dry and clean | [illegible] |
| Opossum, Southern | [illegible] |
| Raccoon, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c | [illegible] |
| Skunk, black | [illegible] |
| Skunk, striped | [illegible] |
| Wild Cats | [illegible] |
| Wolf Skins, large, white and fine | [illegible] |
| Wolf Skins, prairie | [illegible] |

FISH—WHITE FISH—In good demand, and firm at present quotations. TROUT—Quiet and firm. MACKEREL—In good supply and fair demand, market tolerably easy at present quotations. CODFISH—In small supply, and good demand. Market very firm. HERRINGS—In limited demand, and good supply. Market easy at present quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Whitefish, half brls | [illegible] |
| No. 2 " " | [illegible] |
| No. 1 Trout, " | [illegible] |
| No. 2 Trout, " | [illegible] |
| No. 1 Mackerel, new, ℔ half brl | [illegible] |
| No. 2 " " " | [illegible] |
| No. 3 " " " | [illegible] |
| No. 1 " old " | [illegible] |
| No. 2 " " " | [illegible] |
| No. 1 " new kits | [illegible] |
| No. 2 " " " | [illegible] |
| No. 1 " old " | [illegible] |
| No. 2 " " " | [illegible] |
| Codfish, George's Bank, ℔ 100 ℔s | [illegible] |
| Codfish, Grand | [illegible] |
| No. 1 Dried Herring, ℔ box | [illegible] |
| Scaled | [illegible] |
| Pickled Herrings, new | [illegible] |
| Pickled Herrings, old | [illegible] |
| No. 1 Lake Herring | [illegible] |
| No. 2 | [illegible] |

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES—Market in good supply and active. Choice qualities firm at present quotations. LEMONS—Quiet and tolerably firm, with no change in previous rates. ORANGES—In almost nominal supply. CRANBERRIES—Choice and sound fruit rather scarce and very firm at present quotations. CHESTNUTS—In fair receipt and small demand. HICKORY NUTS—In good demand and abundant supply. Quotations unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green Apples, ℔ brl fair to prime | $ 2.50@ 3.50 |
| " Common | 1.75@ 2.00 |
| Lemons, ℔ box | 4.00@ 5.00 |
| Oranges (Sicily) ℔ box | 4.50@ 5.00 |
| do (Havana) ℔ brl | 9.00@11.00 |
| Cranberries, ℔ brl | 11.00@14.00 |
| Chestnuts, ℔ bu | 4.00@ 4.50 |
| Hickory Nuts, ℔ bu | 1.25@ 1.50 |
| " " large, ℔ bu | 1.50@ 1.75 |

DRIED FRUITS—DRIED APPLES in large demand and limited supply, especially choice qualities. Market very firm, with an upward tendency. PEACHES—Pared in fair supply and good demand; Unpared in limited supply. RAISINS and CURRANTS in good demand and steady, at previous quotations. DOMESTIC FRUITS in irregular supply, and the few small stocks in the market are held at high figures. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dried Apples, prime | $ 9 @ | 9½ |
| " " medium | 8½ @ | 9 |
| Unpared Peaches | 11 @ | 13 |
| Pared do | 21 @ | 22 |
| Raisins—Layers ℔ box | 4.90 @ | 5.00 |
| Raisins—M. R. ℔ box | 4.50 @ | 4.75 |
| Currants, ℔ ℔ | 17½ @ | 18 |
| Figs, Smyrna ℔ ℔ | 22 @ | 25 |
| Almonds, ℔ ℔, soft | 27 @ | 28 |
| " hard | 17 @ | 18 |
| Dried Raspberries | 35 @ | 37 |
| " Blackberries | 25 @ | 27 |
| " Cherries | 28 @ | 31 |
| " Unpitted | 9 @ | 10 |

GREASE—In fair demand. Sales to-day were: 30 trcs White Grease at 10c; 100 trcs Yellow Grease at 9½c.

HIGHWINES—Received, 1,400 brls. Market firm and active. Sales were: 1,150 brls in lots at 70c; 100 brls do at 70½c; 150 brls at 71c—market closing firm.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 8,726 Hogs. Market active and 10c higher. Sales to-day were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 Hogs, averaging 300 ℔s at | | | 7.75 |
| 13 " " 290 " | | | 7.50 |
| 129 " all over 200 " | | | 7.50 |
| 75 " " 200 " | | | 7.40 |
| 15 " averaging 195 " | | | 5.75 |
| 650 " at 6.50 and 7.50, dividing on 200 ℔s. | | | |
| 123 " at 6.50 and 7.50, " " 200 ℔s. | | | |
| 53 " at 6.50 and 7.50, " " 200 ℔s. | | | |
| 167 " at 6.50 and 7.50, " " 200 ℔s. | | | |
| 29 " at 6.50 and 7.50, " " 200 ℔s. | | | |
| 100 " at 6.50 and 7.50, " " 200 ℔s. | | | |
| 16 " at 6.50 and 7.50, " " 200 ℔s. | | | |
| 250 " at 6.50 and 7.50, " " 200 ℔s. | | | |
| 150 " at 6.50 and 7.50, " " 200 ℔s. | | | |
| 130 " at 6.00 and 6.50, " " 150 ℔s. | | | |
| 500 " at 6.00 and 7.50, " " 150 ℔s. | | | |
| 1700 " at 6.40, 6.50 and 7.50, div'g on 100 and 200 ℔s. | | | |
| 89 " at 6.40, 6.50 and 7.50, " " 100 and 200 ℔s. | | | |
| 606 " at 6.00, 6.50 and 7.50, " " 100 and 200 ℔s. | | | |
| 100 " at 6.00, 6.50 and 7.50, " " 100 and 200 ℔s. | | | |
| 41 " at 5.75, 6.50 and 7.50, " " 100 and 200 ℔s. | | | |

HIDES—The receipts are at present heavier than for some weeks past, there is consequently more activity in the market. Our previous quotations are unchanged, but the market is wanting in firmness to-day. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green Country, trimmed | 8½@ 9 |
| Green Salted, do | 9½@10 |
| Green, part cured, do | 9¼@ 9½ |
| Dry Salted, do | 14½@15 |
| Dry Flint, do | 17½@18½ |
| Kip and Calf, Green | 13 @14 |
| Kip and Calf, Murrains | @16 |
| Grubby | ¾ price. |

Sales to-day 178 green country at 8½c; 30 part cured at 9¼c; 105 green salted, choice, at 10c; 40 Dry Flint nearly dry, at 16½c.

LEATHER—In limited demand and market generally firm at previous quotations. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harness, ℔ ℔ | 44@46c | Slaughter Sole | 34@38c |
| Line " | 47@49c | Buenos Ayres | 32@35c |
| Kip " | 85@95c | Orinoco, O W | 31@33c |
| Calf " | $1.00@1.20 | Orinoco, M W | 30@32c |
| Upper, ℔ foot | 27@29c | Orinoco good damaged | 27@30c |
| Collar, ℔ foot | 21@23c | | |

OAK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harness, ℔ ℔ | @48c | Slaughter Sole | —@46 |
| Kip, medium | $1.05@1.25 | French Kip | 1.30@1.45 |
| Kip, heavy | —@95c | Best Calf, 21 ℔s | [illegible] |

LUMBER—Market more active, with greater facilities for shipping. At present quotations prices rule firm. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| LUMBER—First Clear, ℔ 1,000 feet | $42.00@45.00 |
| Second Clear | 37.00@40.00 |
| Third Clear | 32.00@35.00 |
| Stock Boards | 22.00@25.00 |
| Box or Select Boards | 30.00@33.00 |
| Common Boards, dry | 17.00@17.50 |
| Fencing | 18.00@19.00 |
| Cull Boards | 14.00 |
| First Clear Flooring, rough | 35.00 |
| Second Clear Flooring, rough | 32.00 |
| Common Flooring, rough | 25.00 |
| Siding Clear, dressed | 25.00 |
| Second Clear | 22.00 |
| Common do | 17.00@18.50 |
| Long Joists | 22.00@22.50 |
| Shaved Shingles A ℔ M | 4.25 |
| Shaved Shingles No 1 | 4.00 |
| Cedar Shingles | 3.75 |
| Sawed Shingles, A | 4.50 |
| Sawed Shingles, No 1 | 4.25 |
| Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs | 4.00 |
| Posts, ℔ 1,000 | 10.50@15.00 |
| Pickets | 16.00@17.00 |

NAVAL STORES—Market still quiet, with no change on previous quotations. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tar | $15.00@16.00 | Manilla Rope | 19@20 |
| Pitch | 10.00@11.00 | Hemp | @20 |
| Rosin | 21.00@24.00 | Lath Yarn No 1 | 17½@19½ |
| Turpentine | 3.75@ 4.00 | " " 2 | @14½ |
| Oakum | 6.50@ 7.50 | Marline | 28@30 |

ONIONS—In fair demand and very firm and unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime qualities | $1.60@1.70 |
| Common to Medium | 1.40@1.55 |

CARBON OILS—Market inactive and prices less firm, consequent upon the re-opening of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railway. There is no quotable reduction in our previous rates. At Pittsburg to-day White Oil is quoted at 49c in round lots. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| White Oil | 58@60c |
| White Oil | 56c |
| Straw Oil | 50c |

OILS—LINSEED OIL—In active demand, and very firm at present quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Linseed Oil | $1.50@1.55 |
| Boiled Linseed Oil | 1.55@1.60 |
| Olive Oil, bulk | 2.25@2.50 |
| Whale Oil, W. B. | 1.20@1.25 |
| Elephant Oil | 1.20@1.25 |
| Bank and Straits Oil | 1.15@1.25 |
| Lard Oil, winter best | 1.00@1.05 |
| Machine Oil | 85@1.00 |
| Sperm Oil | @2.50 |
| Mecca Oil | @1.00 |
| Neats Foot Oil | 95@1.00 |

POTATOES—Supply still limited and in fair demand. Market firm at present quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Neshannocks, ℔ bu | $ 0.90@0.95 |
| Peach Blows, " | 0.80@0.85 |
| Common, " | 0.65@0.70 |

POULTRY—In very limited supply, and market generally quiet. Prices rule firm at present quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dressed Chickens, ℔ doz | 1.87½@2.25 |
| Live Turkeys, ℔ ℔ | 6@7c |
| Dressed, ℔ ℔ | 7½@8c |
| Ducks, ℔ doz | 1.50@1.75 |
| Geese, each | 30@35 |

Sales to-day 150 ℔s dressed Turkey at 10c.

PROVISIONS—Received 23 brls Beef, 424 brls pork, 85,200 ℔s cut meats, 113,472 ℔s lard. The market for barrelled pork remains quiet; but English middles are active and higher.

MESS PORK—Demand light and market quiet. Sales to-day: 500 brls Galena Mess Pork at $18.00; 200 brls Mess Pork at $18.50; 200 brls do on p. t.

PRIME MESS PORK—300 brls city Prime Mess Pork at $16.00.

BEEF HAMS—In good demand. Sales to-day: 21 brls city-packed at $16.00—sellers generally holding at $16.50@17.00.

ENGLISH MEATS—In active demand and advanced about ¼c ℔ ℔. Sales to-day: 800 bxs Cumberland Middles at 9c; 30 bxs do at 8¾c; 150 bxs Short Rib Middles at 9½c; 20 bxs do at 9¼c; 50,000 ℔s light Short Clear Middles at 10c loose; 800 pcs Long Cut Hams at 11c boxed.

BULK MEATS—Hams in good demand and firm. Shoulders quiet. Sales to-day were:—50,000 ℔s dry Salted Shoulders at 6¾c loose; 30,0 ℔s country Shoulders at 6½c packed; 2,000 pcs good country dry Salted Hams at 9½c loose.

PICKLED HAMS—In active demand and ¼c higher. Sales to-day:—300 tcs city sweet pickled Hams at 10¼c; 25 double-tierces do at 10¼c; 40 trcs country do at 10¼c; 33 trcs Waukegan pickled Hams at 10c.

GREEN MEATS—Hams are in good demand. Sales to-day:—5,000 pcs Green Hams from block at 9c; 1,000 pcs do at 9¼c; 500 pcs do at 9½c.

LARD—Market quiet. Sales to-day were: 50 tcs prime city steam lard at 11¼c; 100 tcs prime country kettle do at 11½c; 50 tcs do at 11¼; 41 tcs do at 11¼; 13 tcs do at 11½.

SALT—There is no change in prices. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC— | Fine Salt | $3.00 |
| | Coarse | 3.00 |
| | Ground Solar | 3.00 |
| | Dairy, with sacks | 4.50 |
| FOREIGN— | Turk's Island, ℔ sack | 1.60 |
| | Ground Alum, ℔ sack | 1.80@2.00 |

SEEDS—CLOVER—In good demand and firm. Sales to-day: 100 bushels prime at $7.85; 5 bags at $8.00. TIMOTHY—185 bags and 100 bushels prime at $3.00; 500 bu do at $2.95; 46 bags at $2.90. FLAX—In good demand at $2.60.

SUGARS—Market active and very firm at present quotations with a strong upward tendency. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| New Orleans | 13½@15 |
| Cuba | 13 @14 |
| Porto Rico | 14 @15 |
| A. A. Portland | 16 @16½ |
| N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated | 18¾@19 |
| White A | 17½@18 |
| Extra B | 17 @17½ |
| Extra C | 16½@17 |
| Chicago A | 17½@18 |
| Chicago B | 17 @17½ |
| Chicago C | 16½@17 |

SYRUPS—In more active demand, and very firm and unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicago Sugar House | 57@60 |
| Chicago Golden | 62@65 |
| Chicago Amber | 65@68 |
| N. Y. Syrups | 70@75 |
| Golden Syrup | 70@75 |
| New Orleans | 80@85 |

TALLOW—In limited demand and fair supply. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice No. 1 Packers Tallow | 10½@11 |
| Good do | 10¼ |
| Prime City Butchers | 10¼ |
| Country | 10¼@10½ |
| Rough Tallow | 7 @ 7½ |

TEAS—Market active and very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Young Hyson, inferior to common, ℔ ℔ | $0.75 | @0.90 |
| " superior to fine, ℔ ℔ | 1.10 | @1.25 |
| " extra to choice, ℔ ℔ | 1.40 | @1.50 |
| Imperial, superior to fine, ℔ ℔ | 1.10 | @1.37½ |
| " extra to choice, ℔ ℔ | 1.60 | @1.70 |
| Gunpowder, superior to fine, ℔ ℔ | 1.10 | @1.30 |
| " extra to choice, ℔ ℔ | 1.37½ | @1.75 |
| Japan, fine to choice, ℔ ℔ | 1.00 | @1.25 |
| Oolongs, inferior to fine, ℔ ℔ | 65 | @ 90 |
| " extra to choice, ℔ ℔ | 1.00 | @1.25 |
| Souchongs, ℔ ℔ | 1.00 | @1.15 |

TOBACCO—Market active and firmer, with a limited supply. We quote:

LEAF TOBACCO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Illinois middling to fair | 10@12½ |
| " common | 8@ 9c |

CHICAGO TOBACCO MANUFACTURING BRANDS.

| CHEWING. | | SMOKING. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Star of the West | 90 @100c | S | 14 @15 c |
| Pioneer | 85 @ 95c | SM | 17 @18 c |
| Ex. Cavendish | 75 @ 85c | I | 18 @20 c |
| Prairie Pride | 65 @ 70c | II | 20 @23 c |
| Sweet | 60 @ 65c | | |

PLUG TOBACCO.

| | |
|---|---|
| T's and 9's Star of the West | $1.01 |
| Pic Nic, 6s size | 1.01 |
| T's and 9's Pioneer | 90 c |
| 5's Extra Cavendish | 85 c |
| 5's, 7's and 10's Black Diamond | 75 c |

OTHER BRANDS.

| CHEWING. | | SMOKING. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Leaf | 90c | Missouri | 15 @16 c |
| Sunnyside | 85c | O | 15½@16 c |
| C. Harris | 85c | OO | 17 @19 c |
| Sponge Cake | $1.25 | OOO | 21 @23 c |
| Charley's Choice | 75c | | |

PLUG TOBACCO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Gem | 75@78 |
| Nonpariel | 1.10@1.12 |
| Nectarine | 90@1.00 |
| Olive Branch | 85@ 90 |
| Zouave | 80@ 85 |
| Garibaldi | 85@ 90 |

SNUFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Double Rose Macaboy | 50 @60 c |
| Single " " | 45 @55 c |
| Scotch | 50 c |
| Rappee | 50 c |

WOOL—In limited supply, and tolerably firm at present quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine fleece | 65@70c |
| Medium fleece | 60@65c |
| Tub Washed | 65@70c |
| Factory Tub Washed | 70@75c |

WOOD—Supply almost nominal, and firm at previous rates. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beech ℔ cord | $10.00 | —delivered $11.00 |
| Hickory ℔ cord | 11.00 | — " 12.00 |
| Maple ℔ cord | 11.00 | — " 12.00 |

LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN THE LAKES AND LIVERPOOL.—Will sail from LIVERPOOL during the month of April for
Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.
The A No. 1 Lloyd's barques,
ETOWAH,
RAVINNA,
WINVALITE,
Brig CHESSINGTON,
To be followed about every fortnight by other first-class ships.
The new A No. 1 barque THERMUTIS, now building at Cleveland, under inspection of Lloyd's surveyor, will leave this early in spring.
The Ravinna delivered her last cargo at Cleveland in FORTY days from Liverpool.
For particulars of freight apply in CLEVELAND to AUGUSTUS LARGENT; in CHICAGO to RANNEY & INGLIS, and in LIVERPOOL to CUNNINGHAM, SHAW & CO., owners.
ja27-u730-1m

SALT, SALT, SALT.—We have 2,000 barrels Saginaw Fine Salt, for sale in lots of 50 barrels and over, at $1.80 per barrel, delivered on the cars. The Salt is the best quality, and new packages.
M. S. NICHOLS & CO.,
ja26-u734-3t 150 South Water street.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—We are constantly prepared to negotiate loans upon real estate in this city for a term of years, at the lowest current rates.
Money invested as above for residents or non-residents.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.
no13-p683-3m

XXXX WHITE WINTER WHEAT MICHIGAN FLOUR WARRANTED.
You will find the best and cheapest in this city at 147 Clark street, M. E. Church Block, corner of Washington and Clark street, Chicago.
ja27-u743-6t GEO. H. LEADBEATER, Agent.

WEST MARKET FOR SALE.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, Jan. 25th, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, February 3d, at 11 A. M., at which time the Board will proceed to open the same, for the West Market building, said building to be removed or torn down within 30 days from the time of receiving said proposals.
Terms of Payment Cash.
The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals will be directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal for West Market."
The Board will give any desired information not furnished by this advertisement.
J. G. GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.
ja26-u600-12t

Miscellaneous.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
has been, for thirty years, the standard Remedy for
ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

No better evidence of the great curative powers of this EXPECTORANT can be offered, than the grateful testimony of those who have been restored to health by its use, and the wide-spread popularity which, for so long a period, it has maintained in the face of all competition, and which has created a constantly increasing demand for it in all parts of the world. Here is a portion of the testimony lately received:—

A CONSUMPTIVE RESTORED TO HEALTH.
Mrs. HANNAH J. PUGH, of [illegible], Sullivan county, Indiana, writes under date of July 6, 1862:—"For some months I was confined to my bed with Consumption, and, during all this time, had the best medical attendance of this and adjoining counties. My case was pronounced hopeless by all of them. My right lung, they said, being entirely gone, and one after another they declared their inability to do anything for me. When about abandoning all hope myself of ever getting well, I was induced, through the recommendation of Mr. L. O. Shultz, of [illegible], this county, Illinois, and who can verify these facts, to try DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, after using which for three months I was entirely cured, and am now as well as ever I was in my life, and fully able to perform my usual avocations. Occasionally I use it in connection with the Expectorant, the Alterative and Sanative Pills, as the symptoms seemed to require; and I am so fully satisfied that it is to your preparation that I am indebted for my restoration to health, that I grant you full liberty to give my case publicity, in the hope that others, now suffering from diseases similar to mine may derive benefit from my experience."

Rev. N. M. JONES, of Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, says:—"In all cases of Consumption, I recommend Jayne's Expectorant."

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED.
Messrs. D. G. & H. MERRIHEW write from Peoria City, Iowa, April 5, 1862:
"We feel it to be our duty to say, that a case has lately come under our notice in this town, where the EXPECTORANT has been used with a most beneficial result. To all present appearance the wife of Mr. E. J. Draper has been permanently cured of CONSUMPTION, by the faithful use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, after having been dreadfully reduced by this disease. Her health has so entirely improved, that she started on Monday last for California, strong and hearty."

Lieutenant-Colonel LOUIS WAGNER, now in command of Camp William Penn, Chelten Hills, Pa., writes:
"For Coughs, Colds, &c., the Expectorant has always proved a certain cure."

A VIOLENT COLD ENTIRELY CURED.
Mr. J. C. TRAYLER, writing from New Liberty, Pope county, Ill., says:—
"Last Fall, while a refugee from Kentucky, I contracted a violent cold which seriously threatened my lungs. The accompanying cough was so severe that I could obtain but little rest, day or night, although I tried several palliatives which were recommended to me. After some time I procured a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and commenced using it in the morning, according to the directions. On the night following I slept soundly, and it broke up my cough immediately, restoring my health completely in a few days."

Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of New York, writes:—
"From my own experience, I believe the Expectorant to be one of the best remedies for Coughs and Colds."

"COMPLETELY CURED MY COLD."
Rev. B. F. HEDDEN, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J., writes:—
"A few weeks since, while suffering from a very severe cold, I became so hoarse that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be understood. While in this condition your EXPECTORANT actually gave me immediate relief, but, in three or four days, completely cured my cold, and removed my hoarseness. I therefore take pleasure in recommending the EXPECTORANT as being, in my judgment, the best cough medicine before the public."

Mr. C. T. POOLER, Superintendent of Akron Schools, Ohio, writes:
"In three days the Expectorant cured me of a long standing and troublesome Cough."

A SEVERE COLD CURED BY ONE BOTTLE.
Mr. MOSES SLAYBAUGH, of Mexico, Miami county, Ind., writes, Aug. 7, 1862:
"Some time since I was attacked with a severe cold, which was attended with such threatening symptoms as to indicate Consumption. After trying a variety of medicines to no purpose, I was at length persuaded to procure a bottle of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, by the use of one bottle of which I was entirely cured. I therefore cordially recommend this article to all who are afflicted as I was."

Rev. I. J. ROBERTS, the well-known Chinese Missionary, writes:
For Pulmonary Complaints I find the Expectorant invaluable, always easing the pain and removing the symptoms."

SPITTING OF BLOOD, WITH HECTIC FEVER.
Rev. A. WIBERG, writing from Willsingen, Hanover, says:
"Shortly after Christmas last I gave two bottles of your EXPECTORANT to a man who was troubled with a very obstinate cough, accompanied by a spitting of blood and hectic fever, from the combined effects of which he was becoming rapidly reduced. He had, in compliance with the advice of a physician in the neighborhood, tried various medicines, without relief, and he was not inclined to look with any favor on the Expectorant; but finding himself growing much worse, he at length consented to take it, and in a few days, that gave [illegible] recovery [illegible] spoke emphatically of his thanks for my exertions in causing him to give it a trial."

Mr. C. H. WHISTLER, of Mercer county, Penn., says:
"Your Expectorant has entirely relieved me of a very painful cough, accompanied with sore throat."

Mr. SAM'L C. DAWSON, of 127 Clarion street, Pa., writes, April 19, 1862:
"Some time ago I was attacked with that dreadful disease, Bronchitis, and finding that it was making sad havoc with my constitution, I sought the advice of a physician, and while under his treatment I must say that I seemed to regain my wonted strength almost as quickly as I lost it. After a lapse of some months, however, I was again, prostrated, and of course, sought my former remedy; but this time to no good result. Indeed I thought I was going into a decline. I next tried Cod Liver Oil, and this apparently afforded great relief, but [illegible]
"From the Oil I went to perhaps a dozen other medicines, warranted to cure, &c., but all failed. I was last advised by a friend to try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and the result, I am happy to say, has been most astonishing, and I can give no better testimony. It will give me great pleasure to recommend your justly celebrated Expectorant to any one afflicted with a Bronchial Complaint."

SAVED ONE LIFE, AT LEAST!
Mr. A. D. LICEY, River Styx, Ohio, writes:
"I have a little girl subject to Croup, and being afraid to depend on the ordinary remedies, have employed a physician for her. Last night, Dec. 23, she was taken worse than usual. The doctor having been called out of town, I was compelled to do something at once, or the child lost. I gave five teaspoonfuls of the Expectorant, and applied flannel cloths, wet with the Expectorant, to the throat and chest, and in half an hour relief was obtained. This, and that the child is living and entirely well. My wife, you will find the praise given your remedy by my wife, you would certainly feel that the Expectorant has saved at least one life."

The Expectorant, and all Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines, are sold in Chicago by Messrs. Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Lord & Smith, J. H. Reed & Co., and Burnham & Smith, and by druggists everywhere.
ja28-u775-St-ce-wsa

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The Great Unequalled Preparation for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.
It Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.
IT IS NOT A DYE,
But acts directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxuriant quantity as in youth.
Rev. Mr. Thatcher, of New York, in a letter, says: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall."
"The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair-dressing I have ever used."
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
whose hair requires frequent dressing, the Zylobalsamum has no equal.
No Lady's Toilet is Complete Without It.
Sold by Druggists Throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
198 & 200 Greenwich Street, New York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
ZYLOBALSAMUM.
oc1-l405-6m-T TH&SA [illegible]

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!
TO MEN OF CAPITAL.
Wanted a Partner who has from five to ten thousand dollars, to join the advertiser in purchasing a stock of goods to take to a section of country where seventy-five per cent can be realized, where veins are cut and quick returns. The advertiser has traveled in that section, and is one of the first discoverers of [illegible]. [illegible] Merchandise [illegible]. Address "T. C. W.," stating where an interview can be had, Chicago Post Office Box 4023.
[illegible]

TO PRINTERS—A Boy, who must be a good COMPOSITOR, can find an opportunity to learn under instruction in a first class job office, at [illegible]. Address by letter, Post Office Box 161, Chicago, Ill.

SAPONIFIER,
OR,
CONCENTRATED LYE
Family Soap Maker.
WAR makes high prices! Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.
☞ CAUTION!—As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in IRON cans, all others being COUNTERFEITS.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.,
Philadelphia—127 Walnut street.
Pittsburg—Pitt street and Duquesne Way.
no15-p979-6m-[illegible]

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,"
No. 37 Park Row, New York.
Pamphlets of information about Patents FREE. Specimen copies of the paper FREE.
no6-p970-6m-[illegible]

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass.,
Has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED that cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Pimples, Ulcers, and all Humors and Blotches of every kind. [illegible] blood purifier [illegible] popular remedy [illegible]
[illegible]

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.
This celebrated TOILET SOAP,
In such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
[illegible]

CURRIERS AND FINISHERS.—The Curriers and Finishers of this City are requested to meet at [illegible] on [illegible] January [illegible], in the German [illegible], to form an organization [illegible] Currier's business.
[illegible] MANY CURRIERS AND FINISHERS.

Special Notices.

The Double Cure.
The Cherokee Remedy and Cherokee Injection, when used according to the directions in each bottle, never fail to eradicate from the system all Chronic Diseases, etc., and are a certain cure for the Fluor Albus (Whites) in females. Containing no mercury, being a simple syrup compounded from roots, barks and leaves; they are pleasant to take, and are composed of the highest medicinal properties, producing nothing deleterious to the system. They are truly a blessing to the afflicted.
ja30-u868-1t

Nineteen Years Ago
A. I. Mathews first prepared THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.
THE VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.
THE VENETIAN DYE is the safest composition of the kind. It is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.
THE VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.
THE VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Prepared only by
A. I. MATHEWS,
General Agent, 12 Gold street, N. Y.
Also, manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents.
ja30-u868-1t TU TH&SA

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!
BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly, to a Glossy BLACK or NATURAL BROWN, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful, imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.
[illegible]

Beware of False Prophets.
Compounds to restore gray hair to its natural color are poisonous and imperfect dyes of sulphur and lead. CRISTADORO'S IS THE ONLY DYE that is perfectly clean; perfectly pure; perfectly sure; perfectly reliable; perfectly simple; perfectly harmless; perfectly poisonless; perfectly imitates nature, and combines in itself all the perfections of a perfect dye. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1, $1.50, and $3 per box according to size.
ja15-u175-1mis

Dr. James,
Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, established in 1850, now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, BLOOD DISEASES, SKIN DISEASES AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS. Cures them without resorting to Mercury, Iodide Potash, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla. Dr. James uses a NEUTRALIZER, WHICH IS A POSITIVE CURE in all the above diseases. Organic Weakness, brought on by excesses, over taxation of business, or entailed hereditary, causing loss of memory, nervous and general debility, etc., cured by an infallible method, and the only cure for this weakness—saving both time and expense.
Diseases of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings.
Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of the South, the medical faculty, and professors of medical colleges, etc. Those afflicted should apply immediately, and be cured of these terrible diseases.
Remember Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 86 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets. Consultations free. Open from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.
ja21-u611-2w

Dr. Bigelow,
Confidential Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,) can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature in both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, where Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.—Sundays 10 to 12 A. M. Communications confidential. Consultations free. Address P. O. Box 3325. Enclose two stamps and get his Guide to Health. From the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee, perfect cures for all Chronic Diseases in their most severe and complicated stages, in a very short time, without the use of mercury.
Young men suffering from self-abuse are invited to call. A perfect cure warranted. Female irregularities attendant on Puberty, Menstruation, or persons having any obstructions to marriage, should call at once and be cured. Best of city references as to ability and success.
[illegible]

Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches,
Should be read by everybody. It treats on, and shows how, the evil results arising from early abuse and unhappy contamination may be subverted, with a new method of dispelling the misgivings many entertain in entering the marriage state. Sold by Dr. A. BARROW, 194 Bleecker street, New York. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere. To be had also of H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street, Chicago Ill.
de31-u97-1v-1a

Cedron Bitters.
DR. JOHN BULL'S
COMPOUND
CEDRON BITTERS
The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.
No man's name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, [illegible] that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, [illegible] household drug. His Compound of Wild Cherry [illegible] and his Worm Lozenges, [illegible] has [illegible] reputation [illegible] North America. [illegible]
[illegible]
DYSPEPSIA
[illegible]
CEDRON BITTERS
[illegible] the Cedron Bitters are specific [illegible] diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys [illegible] the Brain depending upon Derangement of the Stomach or Bowels; [illegible] Rheumatism and Neuralgia; [illegible]
[illegible] Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. [illegible] Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.
For sale in Chicago at Wholesale and Retail by H. SCOVIL [illegible]

State Map of Illinois.
NEW STATE MAP OF ILLINOIS.
Edw. Mendel's New Township and Sectional Map of Illinois.
Compiled from United States and actual surveys, showing all Roads, Railroads, Rivers, Canals, Creeks, and Villages in the State, and showing the name of [illegible]
The Map contains on the margin correct Plans of the principal cities, a valuable Geological Diagram, [illegible]
[illegible] The Map will be ornamented with views of prominent public buildings [illegible] City of Chicago. [illegible]
The publisher and manufacturer of this map [illegible]
GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED.
For every county in the State, to whom liberal terms [illegible]. Address EDW. MENDEL, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.
CAUTION!
The Public are hereby warned that Chas. R. Ar[illegible] [illegible] and that all [illegible] subscribers to the map, would do well to [illegible]
EDW. MENDEL,
de27-1898-1m 165 Lake street, Chicago.

Lead and Oil Works.
CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
E. W. BLATCHFORD, PROPRIETOR,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts.,
MANUFACTURE
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead,
LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.
Chicago Agency for the Collier White Lead and Oil Co. St. Louis Shot Tower Co. [illegible]
Particular attention is invited to our
BOILED LINSEED OIL,
of which a stock is kept constantly on hand. [illegible]
TERMS CASH.
The price address
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
Chicago, Ill.

Notice to Shippers.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND General Western Produce.
The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments will be
PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF
AND
QUICK RETURNS MADE.
Reference [illegible]. We issue a WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT of the above articles, and will forward it GRATIS to those sending their address.
ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS,
22 Water Street, N. Y. City.

Book Binders.
DEAN & SMEAL,
Blank Book Manufacturers
AND
BOOK BINDERS.
[illegible]
146 LAKE STREET, Up Stairs.
[illegible]

## Miscellaneous.

### JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

has been, for thirty years, the standard remedy for

ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

No better evidence of the great curative powers of this EXPECTORANT can be offered, than the grateful testimony of those who have been restored to health by its use, and the wide-spread popularity which, for so long a period, it has maintained in the face of all competition, and which has created a constantly increasing demand for it in all parts of the world. Here is a portion of the testimony lately received:—

A CONSUMPTIVE RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Mrs. HANNAH J. PUGH, of Terman, Sullivan county, Indiana, writes under date of July 6, 1861:—"For some months I was confined to my bed with Consumption, and, during all this time, had the best medical attendance of this and adjoining counties. My case was pronounced hopeless by all of them; my right lung, they said, being entirely gone, and one after another they declared their inability to do anything for me. When about abandoning all hope myself of ever getting well, I was induced, through the recommendation of Mr. L. O Smith, of [illegible], Clarke county, Illinois, and who can verify these facts, to try DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, after using which for three months I was entirely cured, and am now as well as ever I was in my life, and fully able to perform my usual avocations. Occasionally I used, in connection with the Expectorant, the Alterative and Sanative Pills, as the symptoms seemed to require; and I am so fully satisfied that it is to your preparation that I am indebted for my restoration to health, that I grant you full liberty to give my case publicity, in the hope that others, now suffering from diseases similar to mine may derive benefit from my experience."

Rev. B. M. JONES, of Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, says:—"In all cases of Consumption, I recommend Jayne's Expectorant."

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED.

Messrs. D. G. & H. MERRIHEW write from Postville, Iowa, April 5, 1861:—"We feel it to be our duty to say, that a case has lately come under our notice in this town, where the EXPECTORANT has been used with a most beneficial result. To all present appearance the wife of Mr. E. J. Draper has been permanently cured of CONSUMPTION, by the faithful use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, after having been dreadfully reduced by this disease. Her health has so entirely improved that she started on Monday last for California, strong and hearty."

Lieutenant-Colonel LOUIS WAGNER, now in command of Camp William Penn, Chelten Hills, Pa., writes:—"For Coughs, Colds, &c., the Expectorant has always proved a certain cure."

A VIOLENT COLD ENTIRELY CURED.

Mr. J. C. TRAYLER, writing from New Liberty, Pope county, Ill., says:—"Last Fall, while a refugee from Kentucky, I contracted a violent cold which seriously threatened my lungs. The accompanying cough was so severe that I could obtain but little rest, day or night, although I tried several palliatives which were recommended to me. After some time I procured a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and commenced using it in the morning, according to the directions. On the night following I slept soundly, and it broke up my cough, immediately restoring my health completely in a few days."

Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of New York, writes:—"From my own experience, I believe the Expectorant to be one of the best remedies for Coughs and Colds."

"COMPLETELY CURED MY COLD."

Rev. B. F. HEDDEN, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J., writes:—"A few weeks since, while suffering from a very severe cold, I became so hoarse that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be understood. While in this condition your EXPECTORANT not only gave me immediate relief, but, in three or four days, completely cured my cold, and removed my hoarseness. I therefore take pleasure in recommending the EXPECTORANT as being, in my judgment, the best cough medicine before the public."

Mr. C. T. POOLER, Superintendent of Akron Schools, Ohio, writes:—"In three days the Expectorant cured me of a long-standing and troublesome Cough."

A SEVERE COLD CURED BY ONE BOTTLE.

Mr. MOSES SLAYBAUGH, of Mexico, Miami county, Ind., writes, Aug. 7, 1862:—"Some time since I was attacked with a severe cold, which was attended with such threatening symptoms as to indicate Consumption. After trying a variety of medicines to no purpose, I was at length persuaded to procure a bottle of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, by the use of one bottle of which I was entirely cured. I therefore cordially recommend the article to all who are afflicted as I was."

Rev. I. J. ROBERTS, the well-known Chinese Missionary, writes:—"For Pulmonary Complaints I find the Expectorant invaluable, always easing the pain and removing the symptoms."

SPITTING OF BLOOD, WITH HECTIC FEVER.

Rev. A. WIBERG, writing from Wittengen, Hanover, says:—"Shortly after Christmas last I gave two bottles of your EXPECTORANT to a man who was troubled with a very obstinate cough, accompanied by a spitting of blood and hectic fever, from the combined effects of which he was becoming rapidly reduced. He had, in compliance with the advice of physicians in the neighborhood, tried various medicines, without relief, and was not inclined to look with any favor on the Expectorant. However, having persuaded him to take the two bottles home with him, I was much pleased to hear, after the lapse of a week or ten days, that my friend had entirely recovered, and I have since received a visit from him, during which he spoke emphatically in praise of the Expectorant, and [illegible] thanks for my exertions in causing him to give it a trial."

Mr. C. H. WHISTLER, of Mercer county, Penn., says:—"Your Expectorant has entirely relieved me of a very painful cough, accompanied with sore throat."

Mr. SAM'L C. DAWSON, of 1217 Clarion street, Pa., writes, April 19, 1861:—"Some time ago I was attacked with that most fatal disease, Bronchitis, and finding that it was making sad havoc with my constitution, I sought the advice of a physician, and while under his treatment I must say that I seemed to regain my wonted strength almost as quickly as I lost it. After an interval of some months, however, I was again prostrated, and, of course, sought my former remedy; but this time with no good results, although I gave it a long and patient trial. I next tried Cod Liver Oil, and this occasionally afforded great relief, but made no apparent cure. From the Oil I went to perhaps a dozen other specifics, warranted to cure, &c., but all failed. I was at last advised by a friend to try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and the result, I am happy to say, has been most gratifying; and I am once more like my former self. It will give me great pleasure to recommend your justly celebrated Expectorant to any one afflicted with a Bronchial Complaint."

SAVED ONE LIFE, AT LEAST!

Mr. A. D. LICEY, River Styx, Ohio, writes:—"I have a little girl subject to Croup, and being afraid to depend on the ordinary remedies, have employed a physician for her. Last night, Dec. 21, 1861, she was taken worse than usual. The doctor had been called out of town; something had to be done at once, or the child lost. I gave five teaspoonfuls of the Expectorant, and applied flannel cloths, well saturated with your liniment, to her neck and breast, and in half an hour relief was obtained. This morning the child is quite easy, and will recover, and if you could but hear the praise given your remedies by my wife, you would certainly feel that the Expectorant has saved one life, at least."

The Expectorant, and all Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines, are sold in Chicago by Messrs. Fuller, Finch & Fuller; F. & H. M. Hooker; Lord & Smith, and Burnham & Smith, and by druggists everywhere.
ja25-[illegible]

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
Hair Restorer
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The Great Unequalled Preparation for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair.

It Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

But acts directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

Rev. Mr. Thatcher, of New York, in a letter, says: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall."

"The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair-dressing I have ever used."

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Whose hair requires frequent dressing, the Zylobalsamum has no equal.
No Lady's Toilet is Complete Without It.
Sold by Druggists Throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
198 & 200 Greenwich Street, New York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
ZYLOBALSAMUM.
oc1-[illegible] 2dp eow

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!
TO MEN OF CAPITAL.

Wanted a Partner who has from five to ten thousand dollars, that would like to join me in purchasing a stock of goods to take to the Idaho Mines, where seventy-five per cent can be made on the investment and quick returns. The advertiser having traveled in that country one year, was one of the first discoverers of gold, and is posted up in regard to Merchandise adapted to that trade. Please address "T. C. W.," stating where an interview can be had, Chicago Post Office Box 4[illegible].

TO PRINTERS—A Boy, who must be a good compositor, can hear of a good opportunity to work under instructions in a first-class job office, at good wages, by addressing [illegible] Post Office Box 141, Chicago, Ill.

SAPONIFIER,
OR,
CONCENTRATED LYE
Family Soap Maker.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound, by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION!—As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in iron cans, all others being counterfeits.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.,
Philadelphia—127 Walnut street, Pittsburg—Pitt street and Duquesne Way.

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of AMERICAN and FOREIGN PATENTS, and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," No. 37 Park Row, New York. Pamphlets of information about Patents FREE. Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass., Has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED, that cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Pimples, Ulcerated Sore Legs, and in fact every Humor of every name and nature. Where every other blood purifier has failed, try this old standard and popular remedy. For sale by all druggists.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.
This celebrated
TOILET SOAP,
In such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

CURRIERS AND FINISHERS.
The Curriers and Finishers of the city of Chicago are requested to meet on Saturday, the 30th day of January, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M., at [illegible] Hall, corner of Indiana and Wells streets, [illegible] to form an organization of all men employed in the Currier's business.
MANY CURRIERS AND FINISHERS.

## Special Notices.

[illegible] Reliable Cure. [illegible] and Cherokee Injection, [illegible] according to the directions that accompany [illegible] never fail to eradicate from the system [illegible], etc., and are a certain cure [illegible] (Whites) in females. Containing [illegible] a simple syrup compounded from [illegible]; they are pleasant to take, [illegible] of the highest medicinal properties [illegible] to the system. They [illegible] to the afflicted. ja26-[illegible]

[illegible] Years Ago [illegible] prepared THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE, [illegible] has been used by thousands, [illegible] has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

[illegible] DYE is the cheapest in the world. [illegible] Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains [illegible] of dye in those usually sold for $1. [illegible] DYE is the safest composition of [illegible] warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

[illegible] DYE works with rapidity and certainty, requiring no preparation whatever. [illegible] DYE produces any shade that may [illegible] that will not fade, crock or wash out [illegible] as permanent as the hair itself. Price 50 [illegible] all Druggists. Prepared only by A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, N. Y. [illegible] of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR [illegible], the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!
[illegible] celebrated HAIR DYE is THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or NATURAL BROWN, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

Beware of False Prophets.
[illegible] to restore gray hair to its natural color [illegible] and imperfect dyes of [illegible]. CRISTADORO'S IS THE ONLY DYE that is perfectly clean; perfectly pure; perfectly sure; perfectly reliable; perfectly simple; perfectly harmless; perfectly poisonless; perfectly imitates nature, and [illegible] all the perfections of a perfect dye. [illegible] by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1, $1.50, and $3 per box according to size. ja15-n175-1mis

Dr. James,
[illegible] of James' Hospital, Custom House [illegible], New Orleans, established in 1850, now of 86 [illegible] street, Chicago, Illinois, specialist in the [illegible] of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS, [illegible] without resorting to Mercury, Iodide of Potash, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla. Dr. James uses a [illegible], WHICH IS A POSITIVE CURE in all [illegible]. Organic Weakness, brought on by [illegible] over taxation of business, or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, nervous and general debility, are cured by an infallible method, and the [illegible] of this weakness—saving both time and expense.

[illegible] of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, [illegible] blood has been poisoned, producing [illegible] on the face, small watery blisters, pains in [illegible] and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and [illegible], together with an endless number of [illegible].

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of [illegible], the medical faculty, and professors of medicine, etc. Those afflicted should apply immediately, and be cured of these terrible diseases. [illegible] Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 86 [illegible] street, between State and Dearborn streets. [illegible] open from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. Consultations [illegible]. ja24-n611-3w

Dr. Bigelow,
[illegible] Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) [illegible] at his office, 179 South Clark street, [illegible] of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the [illegible], on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature to both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, so that Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays 10 to 12 A. M. Communications [illegible]. Consultations free. Address P. O. Box [illegible]. Enclose two stamps and get his Guide to Health. From the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee, perfect cures for all Chronic Diseases in their [illegible] severe and complicated stages, in a very short [illegible] without the use of mercury. [illegible] men suffering from self-abuse are invited to [illegible]. A perfect cure warranted. Female irregularities, [illegible] on Puberty, Menstruation, or persons [illegible] any obstructions to marriage, should call at [illegible] and be cured. Best of city references as to [illegible] and success. ja8-1760-4w

[illegible] Frailty, or Physiological Researches,
[illegible] be read by everybody. It treats on, and [illegible] how, the evil results arising from early abuse [illegible] unhappy contamination may be subverted, with [illegible] method of dispelling the misgivings many experience in entering the marriage state. Sold by DR. [illegible] BARROW, 194 Bleecker street, New York. [illegible] cents. Mailed free everywhere. [illegible] also of H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. de28-197-1y-1s

## Cedron Bitters.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
COMPOUND
CEDRON BITTERS
[illegible] Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

[illegible] name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, [illegible] than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville. [illegible] inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has [illegible] at the head of the various compounds of [illegible] drug. His Compound of Wild Cherry [illegible] a household word throughout the West [illegible] and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year [illegible] attained a reputation as wide as the continent of North America. But the [illegible] glory of his life remains to be attained in his discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to be the discoverer of CEDRON, which is [illegible] of the bitters now offered to the public. That [illegible] belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian defies the most deadly malaria, and [illegible] the most venomous serpents. It [illegible] that while there is breath left in [illegible] the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what [illegible].

[illegible] Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant [illegible], he is nevertheless satisfied from [illegible] examination of the evidence relating to [illegible] that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure either to changes of [illegible] and climate or to the miasmatic influences, [illegible] without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and [illegible] Indies. In

DYSPEPSIA

[illegible]

CEDRON BITTERS

[illegible]

[illegible] in Chicago at Wholesale and Retail by H. SCO[illegible] Randolph street. oc17-[illegible]

## State Map of Illinois.

NEW STATE MAP OF ILLINOIS.
[illegible] New Township and Sectional Map of Illinois.

[illegible] from United States and actual surveys, [illegible] all Roads, Railroads, Rivers, Canals, Creeks [illegible] in the State, and having the name of [illegible] distinctly ENGRAVED THEREON. [illegible] contains on the margin correct Plats of the [illegible] cities, a valuable Geological Diagram of [illegible], and a very accurate and comprehensive [illegible] Map of the United States. Also, carefully [illegible] tables of statistics, inclusive of the new [illegible].

[illegible] will be ornamented with views of prominent [illegible] buildings, an elegantly engraved border [illegible] beautiful little picture of the City of Chicago, [illegible] expressly for this work.

[illegible] will be 6x5 feet in size, handsomely Colored [illegible] Townships, and mounted with cloth backs, rollers and mouldings in the best and most durable manner.

The publisher and manufacturer of this map has [illegible] ten or twelve years engaged in the [illegible] publishing and lithographing business at Chicago, and during that time has mapped nearly every [illegible] in Illinois, thereby accumulating a very large [illegible] of the most valuable material for the produce [illegible] of a State Map, which [illegible] with his extensive [illegible] for manufacture has enabled him to [illegible] one of the most beautiful, comprehensive [illegible] correct maps ever published IN THE STATES, AND [illegible] ASSURED THAT THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS [illegible] BE MORE WILLING TO PAY FIVE DOLLARS FOR [illegible] AND RELIABLE MAP OF HOME MANUFACTURE [illegible] A LARGER PRICE FOR an inferior article [illegible] abroad. This map will be sold to subscribers at the very low price of $5.00 per copy.
GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED
[illegible] county in the State, to whom will be offered the most liberal terms. Address EDW. MENDEL, [illegible] street, Chicago.

CAUTION!
The Public are hereby warned that CHAS. R. AR[illegible] and A[illegible] ATWOOD, are no longer Agents for my New Township and Sectional Map of Illinois, [illegible] authorized or employed by me. All [illegible] who have been in their employ as Canvassers, and [illegible] subscribers to the map, would do well to [illegible] with me immediately.
EDW. MENDEL,
[illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

## Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
E. W. BLATCHFORD, PROPRIETOR,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts.,
MANUFACTURE
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead,
LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.
[illegible] Agency for { Collier White Lead and Oil Co. / St. Louis Shot Tower Co. / W. & B. Douglas' Manufact'g Co.
[illegible] attention is invited to my
BOILED LINSEED OIL,
[illegible] kept constantly on hand. OIL CAKE [illegible], packed in barrels for [illegible] in quantities to suit.
TERMS CASH.
[illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

## Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF,
AND
General Western Produce.
The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments sent to them will be
PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF
AND
QUICK RETURNS MADE.
[illegible] terms. We issue a WEEKLY [illegible] of the above articles, which we [illegible] in those sending their address to
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86 Water Street, N. Y. City.

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[illegible] & SMEAL,
Blank Book Manufacturers
AND
BOOK BINDERS.
[illegible] SHEET MUSIC [illegible]
[illegible] LAKE STREET, Up Stairs.

## New Publications.

THE NORTH AMERICAN
REVIEW.
No. CCII for January, 1864.

CONTENTS:
ART. I.—Life of William H. Prescott.
II.—The Bible and Slavery.
III.—The Ambulance System.
IV.—The Bibliotheca Sacra.
V.—Immorality in Politics.
VI.—The Early Life of Gov. Winthrop.
VII.—The Sanitary Commission.
VIII.—Renan's Life of Jesus.
IX.—The President's Policy.
X.—Critical Notices.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
CROSBY & NICHOLS
respectfully announce that
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
which has for the last ten years been so ably conducted by Dr. PEABODY, passes now into the editorial charge of
PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL and CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, Esq.,
gentlemen, who, for sound and elegant scholarship, have achieved an enviable reputation, both in this country and in Europe; and whose taste, education and experience, thorough loyalty and sympathy with the progressive element of the times, eminently qualify them for the position they have assumed.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is too well known to the literary world to require an extended notice.

The ablest and most permanent publication of the kind in America, (see Appleton's Cyclopedia) it has through all the changes of management sustained its high position as the leading review of the country and as an able representative of American mind. Constantly maintaining a high character both for style and critical ability, its influence has been widely felt, and has largely contributed to make American literature what it is.

From its commencement it has enlisted the pens of our ablest writers. The list of editors and contributors include nearly all our most distinguished authors, and some of our greatest statesmen and jurists, and the reputations of our best known essayists and reviewers are mainly founded upon their contributions to its pages.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW will maintain the hands of its new editors its established reputation for independent criticism, and for well considered opinions in politics and literature.

In discussing political and social questions, the spirit of the Review will be thoroughly national and loyal. It will defend and illustrate the distinctive principles on which the institutions of America are founded.

In literature it will avail itself of the best material of thought and scholarship which the country can supply.

In its criticism it will have no ends to serve but those of sound learning and good morals.

Bound by strong associations to the past, in sympathy with the present, hopeful for the future, the Review will do its part in the intellectual movement of the times.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in numbers of about three hundred pages each, containing matter equal to four ordinary octavo volumes.

TERMS—Five dollars a year, or one dollar and twenty-five cents per number.

*A new volume of the Review will commence with the January number, and the publishers trust that the increased expenditures consequent upon the changes proposed in the future conduct of the work will be met by a generous increase of the patronage of the public.
CROSBY & NICHOLS, Publishers,
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## Medicinal.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES
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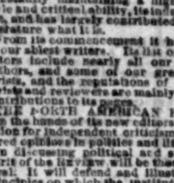

PILLS
PROCLAMATION!

TO THE LADIES,
BOTH MARRIED AND SINGLE.

The Oldest Regulator for Females.

There is but one GENUINE AND SURE CURE for FEMALES who suffer from IRREGULARITIES, or OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE MENSES, whatever may be the cause of those obstructions.

This cure has been recognized for many years. THE ONLY SAFE RELIANCE is in

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HAVE NEVER FAILED, and thousands of certificates to this effect can be found in all parts of the country. The proprietors of Dr. Cheeseman's LONG-TRIED RECIPE guarantee that ONE BOX will restore the natural monthly function to ANY FEMALE, NO MATTER WHAT HER CONDITION OR AGE. Indeed, so certain are

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WHICH HAVE BEEN POPULAR AND SURE CURES FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, to restore the menstrual flow in a natural way, and are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY PERIODICAL REGULARITY.

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Are the only medicine that MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now.

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WHICH IS COMPRISED IN

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IRON AND NAILS.
Orders are solicited and will be filled with despatch. Address CLEVELAND IRON AND NAIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York, F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets, February 1st, 1863, $9,235,119.79.
C. CRONKHITE, General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. 37 Clark st., Chicago. ja1-[illegible]

# Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

## HYMN.

Written for the Opening of a New House of Worship (T. S. King's) in San Francisco.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Amidst these glorious works of Thine,
The solemn minarets of the pine,
And awful Shasta's icy shrine—

Where swell Thy hymns of wave and gale,
And organ thunders never fail
Behind the cataract's misty veil,

Our puny walls to Thee we raise,
Our poor reed-music sounds Thy praise—
Forgive, O, Lord! our childish ways!

For, kneeling on these altar-stairs,
We urge Thee not with selfish prayers,
Nor murmur at our daily cares.

Before Thee, in an evil day,
Our country's bleeding heart we lay,
We dare not ask Thy hand to stay;

But through the war-cloud pray to Thee
For Union, but a Union free,
And peace that comes of purity.

That Thou wilt bare Thine arm to save,
And, smiling through this Red Sea wave,
Make broad a pathway for the slave!

For us, confessing all our needs,
We trust no rites nor words nor deeds,
Nor yet the broken staff of creeds.

Assured alone that Thou art good
To each as to the multitude,
Eternal Love and Fatherhood!

Weak, sinful, blind, to Thee we kneel,
Stretch dumbly forth our hands, and feel
Our weakness is our strong appeal.

So, by these western gates of even,
We wait to see with Thy forgiven
The opening Golden Gate of Heaven!

Suffice it now. In time to be
Shall holier altars rise to Thee—
Thy Church our wide humanity!

White flowers of Love its walls shall climb,
Soft bells of Peace shall ring its chime,
Its days shall all be holy time!

A sweeter song shall then be heard,
The music of the world's accord
Confessing Christ, the Inward Word.

That song shall swell from shore to shore,
One hope, one faith, one love restore
The seamless robe that Jesus wore!

## THE FARM AND GARDEN.

### The Extent of Damage to Fruit Trees—Cotton Culture in the South part of the State.

[Letter from Rural.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 25, 1864.

The damage to the fruit crop by the severe cold is yet an absorbing subject to all classes of people, equally to those who buy and those who sell. I will, therefore, give all the facts, so far as they appear. Of the fruit district about Cobden, Arma and Makanda, I have spoken in my last letter, with the exception of trees that were budded last August and September. All of those budded above the snow-line, or say eight inches from the ground, are killed; while those below that line, protected by the snow, are in good order.

At Duquoin and St. Johns the trees are dying, and the blossom buds of the Peach and Pair are all killed, with a portion of the Cherry and Plumb. The Apple, to all appearances, are not injured in the least.

The following letter gives a gloomy account of the fruit prospect at Ashley, which I hope is overdrawn:

ASHLEY, Ill., Jan. 22, 1864.

Mr. "RURAL"—*Dear Sir.*—My peach trees are all killed from one year to seven years old,—killed to the ground. Also all my buds inserted this last Fall. An awful blow on all of us. My friend, Joseph Barker, lost 7000 three-year buds, just coming into bearing. Very discouraging. I know not where to get buds and scions to work from—have you heard of any locality not killed West. All my roses, most sorts of pear, peach, the finer kinds of cherry, are all dead.

Truly Yours, JOHN M. HENTER.

In my own ground the blossom buds of the peach, pear, apricot, plum, nectarine and almond are all dead. All of the heart and duke cherries, and about one-third of the May cherry and half of the common morello. This is the first time that the May cherry has been injured during my acquaintance with it. The peach trees do not appear to be much injured, at least much less than further South. This is doubtless due to the drouth that lessened the growth and ripened up the wood before the early frost, that found the trees in the south part of the State in a more thrifty growing condition. At Cobden the cold on the first day of the month was nearly the same as here. Your proof-reader transposed the figures making it colder on the hills than in the valleys, which is not the case. All of the peach orchards near Cobden are on the hills. They are never planted in the valley or near the base of the hills. On the hills the cold was eighteen, and in the valleys twenty-two degrees below zero. At that point the cold is always the most intense in the valleys, while further north it is the reverse. But to resume. The pear trees are to some extent injured in the last years' growth. This should be cut back to within three or four buds of the old wood, when it is probable that no serious result will follow. The apple, plum, and May cherry are not in the least injured in the tree. Had the same degree of cold occurred a year ago, the apple trees in the nursery and probably the orchard trees would have suffered the same as they did in the winter of 1855, as the growth the preceding autumn was a rank, spongy one, illy adapted to stand the cold. If the drouth and frost cut off our crops last season, it has made us some compensation in protecting our fruit trees from distruction.

While in the south part of the State we found among the people a wide difference of opinion in regard to the cold of previous years. Mr. Frick, of Jonesborough, has a memorandum of the weather for some years. In February, 1856, the thermometer was down to 22 degrees below zero, and a few days later to 14 degrees. The peach crop was killed and trees slightly injured. The same winter nearly all the peach trees in the north and central parts of the State were killed outright. Between the years 1856 and '64 the thermometer seldom went as low as 2 degrees below zero, and at this point 12 degrees below, growing seven successive crops of this fruit. We much doubt if any other part of the whole country has done better than that.

Last autumn nearly all the nurseries sold out their entire stock of peach trees, there having been an unusual demand for trees. As few of these trees were set in orchards, but *heeled in*, they are now in good order for planting. Nor do I believe there is a large per centage of trees entirely killed; therefore, with the exception of the loss of the crop for the current year, and half that of the next, I look hopefully forward to prosperous times for the orchardist, and happy ones for the consumer, who will find them more abundant than ever. In the mean time, the apple, the cherry, the plum, the grape and the small fruits will increase in volume in our markets and on the tables of the farmer.

In a continental climate like this, we must expect just such visitations of cold as those of '55, '56 and '64. But as the value of shelter is better understood, we shall to some extent be enabled to guard against its severity. Our shelters built of silver maple are but five to six years old, yet they have been of no inconsiderable advantage in this cold ordeal through which we have passed.

COTTON AT COBDEN.

The field culture of cotton in the south part of the State is no longer an experiment but a fixed fact, and must hereafter claim a place among the staple products of the farm.

Last season Major S. Stewart had thirty-eight acres that yielded six hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre, and T. J. McCluse forty acres, yielding the same amount. The growth was rampant, and would have turned that amount of clean cotton had it not been for the early frost. Here was two hundred pounds of clean cotton to the acre worth, at fifteen cents a pound in the seed, ninety dollars an acre.

These parties now think that with an improved two-horse sulky cultivator they can grow cotton at about half the cost of last year, and are to plant a much larger crop. These crops are grown on the Mississippi bottom, near the mouth of Clear Creek.

Mr. M. Clemons, at Cobden, has a steam gin. The whole cost of engine, gin, press and buildings was thirteen hundred dollars. He has ginned fourteen thousand pounds and has not quite half of the crop grown in the neighborhood ginned. As twelve hundred pounds of seed cotton makes a bale of four hundred pounds, he will make some twenty-four bales. He has paid for this cotton fifteen to sixteen cents a pound in the seed, or an aggregate of $4,200. It has been reported that the crop was such a failure that no further attempt would be made to grow it. The frost of the 30th August killed all in the valleys, and that of the 18th September on the hills. The heavy rains of June and the subsequent drouth had retarded the growth, so that the early frost found it in a bad condition, and it is estimated that only one-fourth to one-sixth of the crop as grown was saved, many of the best grown fields having been entirely ruined. At one time it was supposed that no cotton would be ginned at this point, but in this case the croakers must give place to stubborn facts.

The bulk of the crop has been grown in small patches of one, two and three acres. It is safe to estimate that in an ordinary season from four to six times the amount would have been produced. The present cost of ginning is two cents a pound. In the above estimate no allowance is made for the cotton reserved for domestic use, of which almost each family have more or less ginned. At the gin we found several of these grists for the family linsey and for comforts. Mr. Clemens says that more than double the number of acres will be planted next year.

Seed is sold to planters at twenty cents a bushel, against two to three dollars a bushel last year.

At Jonesboro, seven miles south, is another gin that has done a much larger business, as has been the case at Dongola.

Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances attending the first attempt at the field culture of cotton, we think it will soon take rank with the most profitable crops. In this neighborhood the farms are small, running from twenty to fifty acres, and this so hilly and so full of rocks and stumps that our best farm implements cannot be used; and the old cutter or bull tongue plow is yet in use. But there is a greater draw back in the general ignorance of the farmers, who are, with the exception of the fruit growers and traders, mostly from Tennessee and Kentucky. School houses and agricultural journals are alike almost unknown.

The next half a dozen years will regenerate the dark spots along the grand chain, in proof of which, houses with the chimneys on the inside, school houses and churches are beginning to appear. To grow cotton or other crops successfully, brains are an essential element. RURAL.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Proposed Tax on Tobacco—Scarcity of Salt Meats—The New York Bankers and Secretary Chase—The Weather.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1864.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON TOBACCO.

Now that the House has decided on the amount and manner of the tax on spirits, the speculators in tobacco have turned their attention more particularly to that article. The speculators were generally desirous that the tax should be put upon the leaf or unmanufactured article, but the growers opposed this vehemently, and have been writing to members of Congress for some time to prevent any tax upon leaf. I wrote you some time since to the effect that a heavy tax upon the leaf would have tendency to stop the export of the article, and this opinion has been verified by the Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, whose opinion upon the subject has been sought and obtained by the Agricultural Committee of the Senate. I send you his communication. By this it appears that by the census of 1850 the crop was 200,000,000 pounds, but it reached the extraordinary figure of 429,000,000 pounds in 1859, the average crop being 265,000,000 pounds. In the loyal States in 1862 the crop was 208,000,000 (estimated), and in 1863 258,000,000, under the stimulous of unusual efforts. The following tables show the exports of leaf and manufactured, for eight years past:

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO.

| Year. | Leaf. | Manufactured. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855–'56 | $12,221,843 | $1,829,157 | $14,051,000 |
| 1856–'57 | 20,260,772 | 1,447,027 | 21,707,799 |
| 1857–'58 | 17,009,767 | 2,400,115 | 19,409,882 |
| 1858–'59 | 21,074,038 | 3,394,401 | 24,468,439 |
| 1859–'60 | 15,906,547 | 3,372,974 | 19,279,521 |
| 1860–'61 | 13,784,710 | 2,742,828 | 16,527,538 |
| 1861–'62 | 12,325,356 | 1,068,730 | 13,394,086 |
| 1862–'63 | 19,751,896 | 3,397,881 | 23,149,777 |

The "manufactured" tobacco makes a small item. Of the "leaf" the following table is obtained by converting hogsheads, bales, and cases into pounds, upon the basis of 1,200 pounds to each hogshead:

| Year. | Pounds. | Av. price ℔ lb. Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| 1855–'56 | 147,828,400 | 8.2 |
| 1856–'57 | 198,221,400 | 10.0 |
| 1857–'58 | 157,668,400 | 10.7 |
| 1858–'59 | 242,436,000 | 8.5 |
| 1859–'60 | 210,935,800 | 7.5 |
| 1860–'61 | 190,749,200 | 6.9 |
| 1861–'62 | 152,562,000 | 8.0 |
| 1862–'63 | 144,503,400 | 13.6 |

This would make a yearly average of 182,000,000. But to this would be added fifteen per cent of which no return is made, and we have 201,000,000 lbs, exported yearly. The home consumption is 65,000,000 lbs. making the total product about 275,000,000 lbs. These tables show that the quantity of exported leaf tobacco, in pounds, has diminished in two years thirty-three per cent. The price per pound has increased eighty-five per cent, and the gross value in dollars twenty-five per cent. The Commissioner says that this country produces not more than from one-fourth to one-third of the tobacco of the civilized world, or an average for one season of highest prosperity of not more than 275,000,000 of pounds; while the production of Europe is more than 400,000,000 lbs, and South America, Northern Africa, Australia, Japan and the East Indies, make up nearly or quite 100,000,000 lbs. Ten years ago Holland produced but 7,000,000; she now exports that quantity to England, and produces more than 20,000,000. Austria and Hungary have increased 25,000,000 in ten years, and now produce 112,000,000. Russia and Poland ten years ago produced something more than the Austrian dominions now yield, and have constantly increased. Belgium has within ten years increased her product from less than 3,000,000 to more than 14,000,000. France allows her subjects to grow tobacco in only a few of her departments; yet, with her plantations in Algeria (which produce 20,000,000 lbs.,) she produces 60,000,000 lbs., and is already nearly independent of the United States. In Bordeaux there were applications in 1860 for permits to plant 3,509 acres, and but 1,235 acres were conceded; yet tobacco has been grown but a few years in the department of Bordeaux. In Brazil the product is increasing, and the tobacco export, under the stimulus of the American difficulties, has increased, in round numbers, from 5,000,000 to 40,000,000.

The Commissioner goes on to add that the "tendency of these statements and figures show us, *first*, that we by no means control the tobacco market of the world, and are not in a position to dictate to foreign nations the price of this commodity, as if we held a monopoly of its production; in the *second* place, that the capacity of other countries to produce the amounts needed for their own consumption is ample; and *third*, that it is being rapidly developed to meet their wants, to the substitution of their own tobacco for America.

While, as before remarked, it is not likely that the use of tobacco will be entirely abolished, yet it may be restricted, and the consumption largely reduced by an increase of cost to the consumer. An exhorbitant price will, to some extent, accomplish what the sternest legislation failed to do. This must be the inevitable result with this article, which is most extensively used by those least able to pay an increased price. In England, eleven-twelfths of the whole amount consumed is estimated to be used by the poorer classes. There is a general concurrence of all the foreign correspondents that the increased high price of American tobacco has, to a great extent, reduced its consumption, and introduced as substitutes the inferior tobacco of other countries, grown at cheaper rates, some placing it as high as one-half. If this has been done by an increase of price of only six or seven cents per pound, what would be the result of a further imposition of twenty cents per pound? That the change which has been slowly taking place for the last two years has not proceeded faster, is probably owing, in part, to the well known aversion and slowness among the European farmers to change an established system of cropping, and to engage in a new branch of business, but still more to the restrictions imposed by foreign governments on the cultivation of tobacco. An addition of twenty cents per pound here, and, consequently, the same amount added to their profits of raising, would probably quicken their ideas and stimulate even the sluggish farming of the continent.

It would seem, then, clearly unwise and unsafe to lay a tax of twenty cents per pound on the unmanufactured article in the hands of the producer, as tending directly and immediately to the destruction of our foreign trade in tobacco; and the same reasoning will apply, *pari passu*, to the imposition of a smaller tax, or of an export duty."

In fine, the Commissioner is strongly opposed to a tax upon the leaf as tending to destroy the production in the United States.

THE SPIRIT DUTY IN THE SENATE.

The spirit speculators boast that the amendment of Wood equalizing the tax on spirits will never pass the Senate. No doubt great efforts will be made to prevent this consummation, and probably money will be spent if possible. *Nous verrons.*

SCARCITY OF SALT MEATS.

Gentlemen connected with the Quartermaster's Department inform me that a scarcity of salt meats is apprehended in the country on account of the failure of the corn crop in the West, and the consequent very light weight of the hogs turned out by the farmers. I should not wonder to see speculation take a strong turn in this direction. I have also heard it hinted that the Government would be compelled to prohibit the export of beef, pork, &c.

THE N. Y. BANKERS AND SECRETARY CHASE.

The New York bankers are very anxious to know what description of indebtedness or stock Mr. Chase will next issue. He has the authority to issue $400,000,000 of the five per cent Treasury Notes. Of them he has already issued $50,000,000 to the New York bankers, and the latter object to his issuing any more of this description of Government funds, and talk very threateningly of what they will do in case he does. I do not believe that Mr. Chase will be intimidated by any threats of this kind however.

FINE WEATHER.

The weather here is lovely. I never saw anything to excel that of yesterday and today. The air is as mild and balmy as May. ZETA.

## THE SHIP CANAL PROJECT IN THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE.

[Cor. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

ALBANY Jan. 24.—The following is a synopsis of the bill to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company as reported to the Senate by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. This enterprise is intended as part of the project for enlarging the locks on the Oswego and Erie canals—a ship canal from the St. Lawrence to Albany via Lake Champlain, and the stupendous projects enunciated by the Chicago Canal Convention of last summer. The bill named as corporators Jonathan Sturges, Horace B. Day, A. G. Jerome, John Cochrane, Daniel Crouse, W. A. Wheeler, Thos. S. Vaughn, A. V. Stout, Isaac Hills, O. P. Rose, George R. Morgan, Wm. C. Swift, Samuel B. Pullen, G. M. Beach, G. V. Hayte, N. Avery, J. C. Churchill, C. S. H. Gibson, H. C. Howlett, G. T. M. Davis, S. S. Cobb, David Utley, D. Spaulding, P. Whitney, John Fiske, E. Ford, H. Wells, John Magee, John Butterfield, A. T. Brainard, Gerrit Smith, C. Hotchkiss and Dean Richmond all of New York; P. Chamberlain, of Cleveland; C. Conklin, of Cincinnati; E. G. Merrick, of Detroit; E. H. Brodhead, Milwaukee; W. H. Osborn, and J. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, and Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis.

The capital stock is fixed at six millions of dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and William F. Allen, Henry Fitzhugh, Delos DeWolf and David C. Judson, all of New York, and Charles Lombard, of Boston, are named as the Commissioners to open the subscription books. One of the sections provides for a board of fifteen Directors, to be divided into three classes, the first class to serve one year, the second two years, and the third three years. The following named gentlemen are to constitute the first Board: Abiel A. Low, Jas. H. Wells, G. T. M. Davis and David Dows, of New York; Frank Hiscock and Austin Myres, of Syracuse; Delos DeWolf, L. B. Crocker and Luther Wright, of Oswego; Chas. G. Myers and B. James, of Ogdensburg; Wm. W. Mann, of Buffalo; Marcellus Massey, of Watertown; Chas. B. Stewart, of Geneva; and Lorenzo Burrows, of Albion.

By the terms of the bill, the corporation are empowered to construct a ship canal of sufficient dimensions as to allow vessels of at least 1,000 tons burden to pass from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, commencing at some convenient point on the Niagara river, above the Falls, and terminating at some convenient point below upon the same stream, and are invested with all the necessary authority for entering upon lands or streams, both for making preliminary surveys, and for appropriation afterward where found necessary. They are also empowered to demand and take tolls on all vessels, floats and crafts, and the property transported thereby, and on all timber and logs passing through the said canals, such tolls not to exceed in the aggregate, for one year, the cost of operating and keeping in repair the said canal, and ten per cent interest on the cost of its construction, free of Government tax. Section twentieth requires that, in times of war or any civil commotion, vessels of the United States, or those bearing exclusively munitions of war or troops of the United States, shall be entitled to the preference over all other vessels in passing through said canal, and may pass free of toll, [illegible] all property of the United States may pass [illegible].

This act is to take effect immediately upon its passage through the Legislature.

## Michigan Sorghum Convention.

The third annual convention, of the Michigan State Association, of sugar cane growers, was held at Adrian, on the 21st and 22d inst. The attendance was not very large, about 40 persons only being present. William Taft, of Wayne county, presided.

The subject of SEED, was first discussed. John Richard, of Raisin, gave preference to the Chinese. J. S. Talman, of Tecumseh, agreed with Mr. Richard. Mr. Garlinghouse, of Raisin, had succeeded but with the African. Mr. Sharp, of Raisin, agreed with him. Wm. Tenbrock, of Sanfield, gave preference of African over Chinese, for the quality of syrup, while the quantity of the former fell short. Wm. B. Covy, of Lima, Ind., gave his unequivocal preference to the Chinese. While the Gmphee would produce only some 80 or 90 gallons to the acre, the Chinese would yield regularly, from 180 to 200 gallons. C. Cory, of Lima, said he had found Otaheitan to produce sugar more readily and in larger quantities than any other variety. It would granulate 100 per cent better than any other. He believed he could successfully achieve the manufacture of sugar with this variety. J. W. Benedict thought the Otaheitan too late a variety. Mr. Steward gave the preference entirely to the Chinese. Mr. Standart noticed during the drouth last summer, that the Otaheitan seemed to stand still, while the other grew somewhat. Wm. Taft said that notwithstanding the Otaheitan did not grow during the drouth, the yield with him had been equal to the Chinese.

The subject of CULTIVATION OF THE CANE was then discussed. L. W. Bodwell urged deep plowing to obviate the dangers of drouth, and thorough cultivation. Mr. Stewart plowed and dragged until the soil was pulverized like a garden bed; then planted, hoed and otherwise cared for it the same as for a crop of corn. Mr. Tallman favored cultivation even before the cane got up. He soaked the seed twenty-four hours, then rolled it in plaster, and planted. Mr. Sharp favored early planting. C. Cory said seed could be sprouted in twenty hours. He left it in tolerably warm water for ten hours, then put it in a bag, kept it damp, and placed it before a hot stove. This plan will develop sprouts in the time named. In this way the plant could be forwarded six, ten and even fifteen days. W. B. Cory noticed favorable results from running furrows east and west, and planting on the sunny side of the furrow. Mr. Richard, as soon as the plant was up, would sow plaster on it, then hoe and cultivate well. Mr. Snell would thoroughly prepare the ground, harrow manure in deeply, plant on top of the ground after marking, cover half an inch deep, four by two feet apart. He would plow deep and well, manure thoroughly, cultivate until three feet high, and then let it alone; was in favor of manuring. He had seen salt sown and harrowed in before planting. He never saw a larger and finer lot of syrup than was produced from this experiment. Mr. Richard thought the effect of manure not good. J. W. Benedict was opposed to sprouting seed. He planted on sod ground, and did not use manure. W. B. Cory advised the application of lime, ashes and plaster, to neutralize the acid in the cane, and also to prevent the ravages of the chints bug.

The subject of HARVESTING was then taken up. Mr. Richard cut up his cane immediately before or after a white frost. He put it in shocks for ten days or so, till thoroughly cured. He then stripped off the leaves, cut off the tops, stored it under cover, and kept it until cold weather. Mr. Tallman would strip before cutting, as it could be done with so much greater facility. Mr. Richard and Mr. Snell did not favor stripping before cutting. Mr. Richard stripped and topped at the same time. The experience of several other gentlemen were given under the above head.

During the progress of the debate Messrs. C. Cory & Sons of Lima, Indiana, submitted a statement as to the merits of the Otaheitan cane, in which they say:

The great attraction of the Otaheitan cane, we have found to be in its superior sugar making properties. Besides the numerous good reports of it, coming to us from abroad, we have, ourselves, made actual experiments on it for two successive seasons, and hence have practical knowledge of what we here state. In our first year's limited experiments with this cane, the syrup commenced granulating on the evaporator, and portions of it taken promiscuously from the lot and kept in a warm room for twelve hours, became a solid mass of well crystalized sugar. The remainder, under poorer treatment, granulated to nearly the same extent. That this production was not of an inferior grade, we have the enlightened testimony of many experienced judges.

Our second year's experiments, notwithstanding extreme drought, early frosts, and damaged canes, have been equally successful. In these numerous experiments we have found quite uniformly, in our more matured canes, the same easy, natural tendency to granulation. Sample after sample that we have taken from different lots of Otaheitan syrup at the time of manufacture, and retained in a warm temperature, have soon become solid with sugar, while other portions of the same lots have extensively granulated without further care or facilities. In short, from what we have already seen and known in relation to this species of cane, we can but indulge the pleasing hope, that with due attention to the subject, its choice sugars will soon be numbered with the staple productions of our country.

Respectfully submitted,
C. CORY & SON.

The convention then adjourned until the next morning.

On the opening of the Convention on Thursday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*President*—William Taft, of Plymouth.
*Vice Presidents*—Samuel Lothrop, of Adrian; J. L. Tallman, of Tecumseh; R. Snell, of Lima.
*Secretary*—J. L. Standart, of Madison.
*Treasurer*—Arthur Sharp, of Raisin.
*Executive Committee*—John Richard, of Raisin; O. Gooding, of York; J. W. Benedict of Raisin.

The subject of Manufacturing was discussed. W. B. Cory said that he used lime water to remove acid always to be found in syrups. He always preferred flour in syrup to color. Syrups, if properly made, improved by age, say 30 per cent per year. He read a little from W. H. Belcher, the sugar refiner of Chicago, in which he says that his process of refining sorghum is as follows:

The raw syrup is reduced by water to 20 deg. or 22 deg. Baume; lime water is added to neutralize the acid which more or less abounds in raw syrup. The syrup thus treated is defecated by steam heat, the scum taken off and the liquid allowed one or two hours to settle, after which it is again warmed up by steam and filtered hot through bag filters; then filtered through bone coal, and as soon thereafter as possible, the filtered syrup is boiled in vacuum pan to the proper degree of density of good syrup which I find is 33 deg. Baume, at the temperature of 100 deg. Fahrenheit, and which are about the degree of density and temperature at which the syrup is completed in the vacuum pan.

The subject was discussed by others.

A Committee on Sugars awarded premiums as follows:

J. T. Weeks, Columbia, Jackson county, 1st premium.

Cory & Sons, six samples, and two samples, of J. T. Weeks, took the 2d premium, it being divided between them, the merit being equal.

Best and greatest variety, J. T. Weeks.

Mr. Weeks and Messrs. Cory submitted statements of the manner of manufacturing their sugar. That of the former was made on Cook's Evaporator, and that of Messrs. Corey on Cook's Evaporator with Cory's attachment.

The Committee on Implements reported in favor of Cook's Evaporator as offered by J. Richard & Co., judging from the samples presented.

Mr. Richard offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Great and marked progress has been made in this State in the manufacture of sugar and syrup from the Chinese and African canes during the last four years;

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the State should offer a premium for the best plan, reduced to practice, of manufacturing sugar from the several species of Northern canes.

The Committee on Seeds reported in favor of awarding the first premium on Chinese seed to J. Richard, of Raisin, and the first on African to J. B. Garlinghouse, of Raisin, judging from the samples produced as the product of the different kinds.

The Committee on Syrup reported the following premiums: Best gallon of syrup, W. Delamater; 2d best, J. L. Tallman; 3d best, D. B. Kroh, of Raisin; largest and best variety of syrup, D. B. Kroh.

The Convention then adjourned.

## A SHOCKING MURDER IN CONNECTICUT.

### An Irishman Killed by a Wealthy Farmer.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Jan. 26.]

A murder of the most shocking character was committed at Suffield, Conn., on Sunday afternoon, and the community was thrown into the greatest excitement in consequence, especially as the murderer is a well known and wealthy resident of the place. The circumstances which led to the murder were as follows: In July last a young Irishman named William Brown, who had been working at Longmeadow, came to Suffield and hired himself to Luther Adams as "farm help," and remained with him until the last of November. He proved to be a very inefficient man, being regarded by many as really "*non compos*," and on this account and on account of numerous disagreements, Adams settled with him and discharged him at the time mentioned. Brown soon returned, however, and expressed a desire to live with him and "do chores" for his board. Adams disliked to keep him, but he declared that he would come, and did, remaining through the winter under protest. Last week the Irishman entered a claim for $18 which he alleged was due him for extra work which he had done since Thanksgiving. Adams refused to pay him, when Brown became very much excited and threatened to kill him if he did not. He made frequent threats of this kind on Saturday and again on Sunday, swearing that if he was not paid he would beat Adams' brains out, and once or twice approaching him with a cudgel, as if to execute his threat. Adams, however, evaded him, and seemed anxious and fearful of meeting him.

About 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Adams went down to the wood-shed adjoining his house to split some kindling wood, and was thus employed, standing between a wood-pile and an old sleigh, when Brown suddenly appeared with a club, about two and a half feet long, in his hand, and raised it as if to strike him. Adams was unable to control himself, and, as he alleges, in self-defense, struck Brown a blow on the head with the back of his axe that sent him reeling to the ground. In the fury of his passion he was not satisfied with this, but after the Irishman had been felled to the earth, struck him repeatedly—probably five or six times—on the head with the axe, until the horrible thought that he was a murderer flashed across his mind. He then left the shed and went to the house, leaving the murdered man lying face downwards and weltering in his own blood, where he was shortly afterwards discovered. His forehead was shockingly bruised, especially over one eye, where the first blow probably hit him, and back of the left ear was a ghastly wound, where a piece of skull three or four inches in diameter, was literally beaten in. The base of the skull, too, was pounded to a jelly. Yet, injured in this most horrible manner, Brown continued to breathe for nearly an hour and a half after—a remarkable length of time, in view of the number and kind of his injuries. Adams attempted no concealment of the fact that he was the murderer, and made no attempt at escape, but stayed quietly about home until 11 o'clock Sunday night, when he was arrested by officer John M. Hathaway, who allowed him to remain in the house under guard. Some of the Irishmen in the vicinity made considerable disturbance Sunday night, threatening to hang Adams, &c., but as they were told that the first mover towards lynch law would be promptly arrested and made an example of, the hubbub amounted to nothing. The funeral of the murdered man took place Monday afternoon from the house, only a few of the neighbors attending. The deceased not being a Catholic, the services were conducted by Rev. John E. Miller of the Congregational Church, and the remains were interred in the village cemetery. This morning, at 9 o'clock, Adams will be examined in the town hall at Suffield, before Justices S. B. Kendall, David Hall and Artemas King, and will undoubtedly be bound over for manslaughter.

Luther Adams, who has thus committed one of the greatest of crimes, is sixty-nine years of age. He is a penurious, overbearing, disagreeable man, continually quarrelling with those whom he deals with, and clinging as for life to the last half cent. Like all mean and niggardly men he is a coward, and therefore it is pretty certain that he did not seek an opportunity to revenge himself upon Brown, but was goaded to it by the latter's importunities for money, which, in this case, he really did not owe him, and by Brown's repeated threats to murder him. Adams owns a valuable grazing farm of 200 acres in Suffield, with three houses upon it, near the largest of which, and two miles and three quarters north of Suffield Center, on the direct road to Springfield, the murder was committed. He is worth about $20,000, accumulated by a lifetime of miserly scrimping. Not a week elapsed that he did not visit this city, usually to sell meat, and here he is known as "old mutton Adams," while in Suffield he is called almost universally "buckwheat Adams," on account of his long standing habit of peddling the buckwheat produced upon his farm, from door to door. He has never married, but for several years has had a housekeeper named Dolly Griffin, who overheard some of Brown's threats of vengeance upon Adams. But neither she nor any one else witnessed the murder, the circumstances of which are learned from Adams' statement of them, yet meet with general credence. William Brown, who by his own indiscretion, became the victim of his rage, was twenty-four years old, and a very large, stoutly built man. But, as already intimated, his mental powers were a good deal below the average, while he was not only mulishly obstinate, but quite high tempered.

A strange fatality attends the place where this dreadful crime was enacted. Near this spot Adams' father committed suicide, by cutting his throat from ear to ear; in this house a woman also committed self-murder, by hanging herself in a door-way; not many years later, a woman, also in this house, died with scarcely a moment's warning; and five or six years ago, a negro named Andrew Martin, formerly of this city, fell from a load of hay, on the same premises, and broke his neck. Besides all this, the house has been robbed two or three times, in one case by two men named Solomon Nelson and Michael Sullivan, who had worked for Adams, but had not received their full wages. They entered his bed-room in the night and threatened to shoot him if he did not give them all they asked. A woman, who was roused by the noise and boldly entered the room, was shot, the ball shattering her wrist. The men became frightened and fled, but were afterwards caught and sentenced to twenty-one years in the State Prison. To all the gloomy memories which cling to this old house in Suffield, another, more horrible than any of the rest, is now added. It will not be strange if the popular superstition that the place is haunted, will hereafter be yet more firmly believed.

## THE NEW COPPERHEAD CHURCH.

### First Meeting for its Organization.

### Dr. Olds in the "Amen Corner."

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

LANCASTER, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1864.

But few persons in our age are permitted to witness the organization of a new ecclesiastical body. Fortunately or unfortunately, I have been made an eye witness of this new thing under the sun, (or rather of the preliminaries for it,) and with your permission I will announce to the church at large that a new branch is about appearing.

A few weeks since a call was made over the signatures of Edson B. Olds and Virgil E. Shaw, for a convention of "all lovers of freedom," to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a new church where "Democrats who wanted the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," could be members. Subsequently, another call to the same effect appeared, which was signed by twelve persons, out of respect, probably, to the twelve Apostles. In obedience to these calls, a convention assembled in this city on Thursday, the 14th of this month. Their meeting was not held in an upper room, nor yet in any of the numerous temples of worship which this city affords, but in the county Court House, and at the ringing of the Court House bell. There were, perhaps, fifty persons present when your correspondent arrived, but this number was swelled before adjournment to perhaps one hundred and twenty-five or thirty.

I had expected as a matter of course, that the organization of a church would be attended by prayer and other solemnities, but though at least our minister was present as a spectator at the beginning of the exercises, and five or six were in the house before their close, not a prayer was offered nor a hymn sung. The difficulty, I suppose was, that there was no one of their own *persuasion* present, and they could not tolerate a prayer from a political preacher. At length the convention was organized by calling Mr. Thos. Reese, of Rushville, to the chair, (I shall mention names as I proceed, for they ought certainly to prove historic), upon which Dr. Olds arose to state the object of the meeting. This he did at some length in a written document, the subject of which was as follows: That the ministry and churches had proved recreant to their trust. That the ministry "had ceased to preach Christ and him crucified, and had been preaching the nigger, and him glorified," to use the Doctor's own expression in one of his speeches. That the Church had become very uncharitable, and had engaged in the support of a cruel and unjustifiable war. He also went into a lengthy exposition of certain portions of scripture, dwelling with special emphasis upon our Savior's denunciation of the Scribes and Pharisees. These Scribes and Pharisees, by an easy construction, he made the ministers of the present day—the Jews were the Republican party, and the tithes and offerings were greenbacks. As the Doctor may be prevailed upon to publish his commentary for the use of the New Church, I shall not attempt to give any more of his learned exegesis.

After severely rebuking the ministry, and churches, and the Government, he concluded that the time had arrived when a Church should be organized which would ignore politics, and when a pure and peacable gospel should alone be promulgated.

Having thus stated the object of the meeting, Virgil E. Shaw arose and asked permission to read a letter to the Convention from Rev. Mr. Given, a minister from the Ohio Methodist Conference, lately relieved of the duties of a circuit. This letter regretted inability to be present, and offered much encouragement to the brethren. Mr. Shaw then followed the letter by a "few remarks." He spoke of the prospects of the church; said that the great obstacle in the way was not in finding material for churches, but in finding ministers to supply them. Mr. Given, so far as I could learn, was their only available man. He also spoke flatteringly of the prospects of a new paper, the organ of their church enterprise, which is to be published by Mr. Given, in Columbus, Ohio, on purely anti-political principles. Having finished his remarks the Chairman, Mr. Reese, asked the attention of the convention. He stated that he had been a humble member of the (Presbyterian) Church for a number of years, and had always tried to do what was about right, but that he was unwilling any longer to pay toward the support of a Church and then be insulted and abused from the pulpit because of his political principles.

During these speeches a number of the martyrs had been nodding assent and expressing satisfaction in various ways. One was so elated that during the last speech he began to hunch your correspondent very forcibly in the side, and looked in his face for some answering expression of sympathy; but as he "didn't see it," the enthusiastic disciple walked away to a more congenial atmosphere. The chairman having concluded, Mr. Shaw again rose to read some resolutions. These embodied the objects of the meeting as already stated, and called for a State Convention at Columbus, O., on February 3d, prox., for the purpose of completing the organization of their proposed church. He then proceeded to make a "few remarks" again, and added a "word more" several times. The most thrilling part of the address was when he spoke of the fearful degeneracy of the ministry. Thirty years ago, he said, when he was young, a minister could be known by his solemn and dignified appearance, but it was not so now. To illustrate his point he referred to an incident in his own experience. A stranger standing with him upon the street, "a man of observation and a good judge of human nature," was pointed by him to two gentlemen across the street, with the request that he would scrutinize them and then give his opinion as to what they were. Thereupon this man of observation, and this good judge of human nature, pronounced them to be gamblers, whereas, in reality, as Mr. Shaw informed us with distressing solemnity, they were ministers of the Gospel.

Thus far the audience, which was chiefly composed of curious spectators, had been sitting in attentive silence, but at this juncture Mr. T., one of our oldest and best citizens could stand it no longer. "Pshaw! you ought to be ashamed of yourself," he cried. "I didn't think you would talk so. You ought to be ashamed of yourself." It was a forcible rebuke, I assure you, coming from the source it did, and it was especially so from the fact that Mr. T—— is not a professed christian. But this ardent apostle of the new faith could not be daunted by such things. He went on to say that he had not been to church for three years because of these political preachers. Here he was again interrupted by some one asking how he knew they had been preaching politics if he had not heard them for so long. The Chairman here rose and humbly requested silence, saying that all they desired was to be let alone. He should have added, "in the language of our Southern brethren." It may not be out of the way for me to say here, that it has not been long since both Dr. Olds and Virgil E. Shaw were known as blazing Abolitionists. Order having been restored, and Mr. Shaw having subsided with a "word more" several times, Dr. Olds took the floor upon the resolutions offered. His speech was a boisterous philippic against the Church and the ministry. He declared that there was no charity in the church. That after his return from Fort Lafayette, the brethren in the Church and the minister, would not shake hands with him, though he went and sat in the "Amen" corner. That the minister had not called to see him, nor entered his store but once, when he wanted to get some eggs that he could find nowhere else. He closed his remarks, in which he had waxed furiously eloquent, by saying that if he went to hell at last, "he would tell the ministers that they had sent him there." The resolutions were then adopted by a feeble vote, and the Convention adjourned.

Such, in substance, is the opening history of the new Church. I am certain that I have failed in one particular, if in no more. This is in giving the malignant, spiteful animus which pervaded all of the exercises, and this, I think, would be an impossibility. If it had not been for the seriousness of the subject, and the almost blasphemous language of the speakers, it would have been an amusing entertainment; but, as it is, it was shameful and wicked. With such persons as Edson B. Olds and Virgil E. Shaw, *et id omne genus*, as its apostles and prophets, and with politics as its chief corner stone, the Church has begun its course. As to what its end will be, let each one prophesy for himself. F.

## Dr. Sweet's Liniment.

★ ★ ★

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THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

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STORAGE.—The undersigned will receive Provisions and Flour, for
WINTER STORAGE
And Shipment on the opening of navigation, at our Docks and Warehouse, below Wells street Bridge.
ja26-u685-1w THOS. HALE.

NOTICE.
From and after Monday,
The 25th inst., grain will be stored at our Elevators until
The First Day of May Next,
At the rate of Two Cents per Bushel, excepting New Corn, upon which will be charged present rates.
ja21-n[illegible]-10t STEEL & TAYLOR.

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CHICAGO DOCK COMPANY.
Incorporated 1863—Capital Stock, $200,000.

This Company have nearly completed (a portion now ready for business) a Fire Proof Warehouse, 80 feet by 572 feet, four stories and cellar, situated on the south branch of Chicago River, corner of West Taylor and Beach streets; will, as soon as the weather admits, lay a track which will connect it with all railroads entering the city.

At present they are prepared to receive the following descriptions of property on Storage, and
Issue Negotiable Warehouse Receipts Therefor,
At the following rates, until otherwise published:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lard, per tierce | 9 cts and 4½ cts. |
| Beef and Pork, per brl | 7 cts and 3½ cts. |
| Flour, per brl | 5 cts and 2½ cts. |
| Highwines, per brl | 12 cts and 6 cts. |
| Wool, per bale | 10 cts and 5 cts. |
| Broom Corn, bale of 350 lbs. | 10 cts and 5 cts. |

The higher rates are for the first month, or any part thereof. The lower rates are for any subsequent month, or part thereof. The cost of Government stamp will be charged on all Warehouse Receipts issued for less than 200 packages. We are also prepared to advance railroad charges and drayage.
Office, 81 and 83 South Water cor. State streets.
P. L. YOE, Secretary. GEO. WATSON, President.
Chicago, Jan. 6, 1864. ja8-1630-15t-TT&S is

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ja24-u563-2w

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The only business of the kind in Chicago. Orders will be promptly attended to at the Depot, corner of Ohio and Lasalle-sts. GEORGE OERTEL & CO.
ja14-u168-15t-is

## Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
146 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,
Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago. se13-m705-tf

## Artificial Legs.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. WILCOX'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, has been approved and adopted by the Union States Government, which has appointed him to supply them to disabled soldiers, FREE. Orders addressed to C. STAFFORD, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive immediate attention. Send for Pamphlets.
P. O. Box 3062. de31-u785-1m TH SA&TU

## Varnish.

NORTHWESTERN VARNISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Office 232 Lake Street, up stairs.
We are now prepared to fill orders for Coach, Car, Furniture and House Painters. Varnishes made from the best material in market, and unsurpassed for
Brilliancy, Durability and Color.
Our prices are as low as those of any Eastern manufacturer, thereby saving to the consumer the cost of transportation.
Warranted to give satisfaction, or may be returned at our expense. Delivered any where in the city free of charge. JOHN CLOUGH, Pres't.
J. H. VAN NESS, Gen'l Agent. [illegible]

## Lallemand's Specific.

USE
LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC.
LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC will not cure all diseases. It will cure
Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.
Hundreds have certified to this fact.
For Sale by all Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.
J. H. BLOOD, Sole Agent,
24 North Fifth street, St. Louis.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Agents for Chicago.
oc18-u71-6m-wrks

## Educational.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS
Will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address MRS. N. P. WILLIS, Moodna, Orange County, N. Y. de23-[illegible]

## Architecture.

ARCHITECTURE—J. F. Le [illegible], Architect, from Paris, has just arrived in Chicago after residing in New York city for twelve years, [illegible] at the disposal of all persons wishing to [illegible] with their confidence in architectural [illegible]. [illegible]

CARTRIDGE RIFLES.
[illegible]

## To Contractors

BEEF! BEEF!!—Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received to furnish the Troops of the United States and Prisoners of War at Sandusky and vicinity, including Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, with

FRESH BEEF,

From first hands, and from citizens loyal to the Union only, directed to the undersigned at Sandusky, Ohio, care of General Terry, commanding, until 12 o'clock M., 8th of February, 1864, when they will be publicly opened and read, at General Terry's office, (if he will consent to its use for that purpose.)

The Beef to be sound and wholesome, in alternate fore and hind quarters, or parts thereof; necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded; to be furnished five times per week, on such days as may be designated by the Commanding officer.

The bid must state that the bidder is not interested either directly or indirectly, in any other bid for this contract; that he is concerned in no combination having for its object fraud on the Government, and must be accompanied by a guaranty (Form I, below) signed by the sureties named in the bid, that in case the bid be accepted, and the bidder fails to carry out his contract they the (sureties) will pay to the United States the difference in cost on the beef to be furnished, between the bid in which their names appear and the next higher.

Bids from a firm must specify the names and address of each member thereof.

The accepted bid will form the basis for a written contract of the usual form and conditions, (see form 23, page 38, Regulations of Subsistence Department, approved June 5th, 1863.)

A bond of eight thousand dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids, will be required. The contract shall be for nine months, or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct; commencing on the termination of the present one, probably on the 15th day of February, 1864, (of this due notice will be given.)

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids, though this is not essential, as a formal written notice of acceptance will be given, or mailed, to the lowest responsible loyal bidder, who complies with the terms of this advertisement, which shall be part of the contract, and a printed copy of it attached to each bid.

C. L. KILBURN,
Lieut. Col., A. C. G. S.

FORM I:

We,..........of..........., in the County of.........., State of.........., and..........of.........., in the County of.........., State of.........., do hereby guaranty, should the proposals of.......... be accepted, that he (or they) will forthwith sign the contract, and file the required bond, or that we will pay to the United States the loss sustained by the difference between his (or their) bid and the next higher.

.............................. [Seal.]
.............................. [Seal.]

ja25-n692-8t

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, are invited until the 2d of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the HIDES, TALLOW, HOOFS and HORNS of all Government Cattle slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, for three months or more from the commencement of the contract.

The above articles to be collected by the contractor, and removed from the various places at which the cattle are killed, at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge.

The contractor to be liable for all the Hides and Tallow, Hoofs and Horns [illegible] from every animal slaughtered, unless it can be made [illegible] appear to the Subsistence Department that all due exertion, diligence and care was made to obtain the said articles.

Payment will be required every ten days in Government funds.

The bids will state the amount per animal, for the articles referred to, and be accompanied by the following guarantee, certificate, affidavits of each guarantor, and oath of allegiance. Blank forms can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

PROPOSALS:

I —— of the State of —— County of —— offer per Head, for all Hides, Tallow, Hoofs and Horns of all Government Beef Cattle killed within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, —— dollars and —— cents, (the amount to be in words and figures) subject to the conditions of the advertisement hereunto appended.

GUARANTEE:

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— shall be accepted, that he will, within five days after the acceptance of said Bid, sign a contract for the prompt and faithful execution of the same, and that we will become his security on a Bond, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the performance of his contract, in conformity with the terms of his proposal, and that in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract, under the terms of the advertisement dated ——, 186—, inviting proposals for Hides, Tallow, Hoofs and Horns, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer made by the said —— in the foregoing proposal, and the next lowest responsible formal bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.]
Witness: [Seal.]

The responsibility of the Guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney or U. S. Judge. This certificate must be in the following form:

I hereby certify that, from evidence entirely satisfactory to me the above named Guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for double the amount for which they offer to be security.

To which each guarantor must make and append the following

OATH:

"State of ——, County of ——. Before me ——, a —— in and for the County and State aforesaid, personally appeared —— one of the sureties on the guaranty of ——, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is worth over and above all just debts and liabilities, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

"Subscribed and sworn before me this —— day of ——, 186—, at ——."

No bids will be considered unless made out in conformity with the above form, and are accompanied by the foregoing guarantee, certificate and affidavits.

All bidders must forward with their proposals an oath of allegiance, unless one may be on file with the officer who shall open the bids; and no proposals not fully complying with the foregoing requirements, as well in fact as in form, will be considered or regarded as a proposal within the meaning of this advertisement.

The contractor will be held accountable for the Hides, etc., one week after the signing of the contract.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids to respond to their names, and all bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for purchasing Hides and Tallow, etc.," and be directed to the undersigned.

G. BELL,
Lt. Col. & C. S.
ja24-n565-10t

125 OAK PILES WANTED.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, January 26th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Friday, February 5th, at the hour of 11 A. M., at which time the Board will open the same, for 125 White Oak Piles, each 50 feet long, not less than 18 inches thick at the butt, and 9 inches at the point, to be straight and sound, and free from bad knots and other defects.

The Piles must be delivered at Chicago by June first next.

The bids must be sealed, accompanied with the usual bond, to be approved by the Board, (blanks for which will be furnished at this office,) and directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Piles."

The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder gives satisfactory evidence to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.
ja26-n677-10t

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, January 30, 1864, for FIVE HUNDRED (500) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Des Moines, Iowa, within (30) thirty days from date of contract.

TWO THOUSAND (2,000) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Indianapolis, Ind., within (40) forty days from date of contract.

FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at St. Louis, Mo., within (40) forty days from date of contract.

TWO THOUSAND (2,000) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Columbus, Ohio, within fifty (50) days from date of contract.

TWO THOUSAND (2,000) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Chicago, Ill., within (50) fifty days from date of contract.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

THESE SPECIFICATIONS WILL BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO AND RIGIDLY ENFORCED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to Captain Hunt, A. Q. M., Davenport, Iowa; Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Indianapolis, Ind.; Captain Ingham Coryell, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.; Captain Lowry, A. Q. M., Columbus, Ohio; and Captain Potter, A. Q. M., Chicago, Ill.

Successful bidders will be required to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, within eight (8) days from date of acceptance of bids.

The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

No bid will be entertained for less than fifty horses.

Payment will be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to Captain James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given on application to

JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.
ja20-n372-10t

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats and 50 tons of hay or straw, or upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay, or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a U. S. District Attorney, Collector of Customs or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and P. O. address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State) ——
(Date) ——

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, December 8, 1863, the following articles, viz:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

[illegible]

Witness: Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

[illegible]

## Dry Goods.

WINTER DRESS GOODS
AT COST!!!
AT
STRYKER & CO.'S,
141 Lake Street.

WOOL BED BLANKETS,
U. S. ARMY BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WINTER SHAWLS,
OF ALL KINDS.
A Large Assortment of
WINTER CLOAKS,
Of every description.
Wool Hoods and Nubias,
Sontags and Skating Caps.
All of the above Goods we are now offering
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST!
To Close the Season.
We have a fine assortment of
Scarlet, Blue & White Opera Cloths
Which we will make up to order AT COST.
WINTER OVERCOATINGS,
CASSIMERES AND SATINETS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HAIR NETS,
COLLARS, UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, SILKS AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
We are offering these Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices. STRYKER & CO.
ja28-n685-3t-TU-TH-SAT 141 Lake Street.

## Express Lines.

GREAT WESTERN
DESPATCH.
A FAST FREIGHT LINE
FROM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON
TO
All Points in the West
AT
REGULAR RAIL ROAD RATES.

The Great Western Despatch is a FAST FREIGHT LINE established by the United States Express Company for transporting merchandise from New York and Boston to the West that will not bear Express charges, and is required in quicker time than is made by ordinary Freight Trains.

Great Western Despatch Freight is shipped via
Erie Railway, Lake Shore and M. S. R. Rs.
WITH ONLY
ONE TRANSFER
Between New York and Chicago. Making better time than any other line, except the regular Express Company's.

M. H. HOVEY, Agent, 201 Broadway, New York.
GEO. J. DOCKRAY, Agent, 76 State-st., Boston.
W. H. PERRY, Supt., Buffalo.
L. FOWLER, Agent,
ja17-n781-1m 130 Lake Street, Chicago.

## Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership existing between Wm. Patterson, Wm. Timberman, and G. S. Hubbard, of Chicago, doing business in Chicago during the Winter of 1863-4, under the name and firm of HUBBARD, PATTERSON & CO., is hereby dissolved. G. S. Hubbard is authorized to settle all outstanding accounts.
Chicago, Jan. 26, 1864.
G. S. HUBBARD,
WM. PATTERSON,
WM. TIMBERMAN.
ja28-u199-1w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Walsh, Hutchinson, Sherwood & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WALSH & HUTCHINSON, who alone are authorized to sign in liquidation.
JAMES WALSH,
THOMAS HUTCHINSON,
PHILIP SHERWOOD,
WALTER PICKENS.
Chicago, Jan. 25th, 1864.

Copartnership Notice.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WALSH & HUTCHINSON, and will continue the Wholesale Millinery Business at the old stand, 59 and 61 Lake st., opposite the City Hotel, Chicago.
JAMES WALSH,
THOMAS HUTCHINSON.
ja27-n749-3t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between F. Letz and E. S. Wadsworth, under the firm name of F. LETZ & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by F. Letz, who is authorized to collect all accounts and dues and who will pay all debts of the concern.
Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1864.
F. LETZ,
E. S. WADSWORTH.
ja26-[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. James A. Farless is associated with us from this date. The style of the firm hereafter will be FARLESS, GREENE & CO., who will continue the Paint, Oil and Varnish business at the old stand, 26 South Water street, Chicago.
SAML. GREENE & CO.
Chicago, Jan. 26, 1864. ja26-[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—W. M. ROSS, of the late firm of W. M. Ross & Co., and CHARLES GOSSAGE, of the city of New York, have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general Wholesale and Retail
DRY GOODS BUSINESS,
FOR CASH, under the firm name and style of
ROSS & GOSSAGE,
On the premises lately occupied by W. M. Ross & Co., 167 and 169 Lake street.
W. M. ROSS. CHARLES GOSSAGE.
Chicago, Jan. 19, 1864. ja23-n541-1m

ROSS & GOSSAGE,
Successors to the late Firm of
WM. M. ROSS & CO.
167 and 169 Lake Street,
Will offer for the next few weeks great inducements to Buyers of Dry Goods, in a
CHEAP LOT
OF
Plaid Poplins,
Plaid Valencias,
Plain French Poplins,
Plain French Merinos.
A RICH ASSORTMENT OF
Colored & Black Moire Antiques,
Plain and Fancy Silks,
Plain Black Silks,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels, Blankets, etc.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
Our entire Stock of
WINTER CLOAKS & SHAWLS
We offer at a
Great Reduction to Close.
A lot of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES AND FANCY ARTICLES
AT
HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE.
ROSS & GOSSAGE,
ja28-n543-1m 167 and 169 Lake street.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of PETTITT & SMITH, for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission business.
Chicago, Dec. 18, 1863. ROBT. W. PETTITT. O. L. SMITH.

PETTITT & SMITH,
(Successors to T. M. Turley & Co.)
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
51 South Water street, corner of State, Chicago.
R. W. PETTITT. [de29-[illegible]] O. L. SMITH.

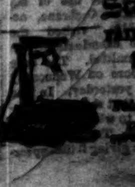
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Adolphus Jaeger, Ferdinand Jaeger and Emil Jaeger, under the firm and style of A. JAEGER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. Adolphus Jaeger having withdrawn, Ferdinand and Emil Jaeger are authorized to collect accounts due the old firm.
ADOLPHUS JAEGER,
FERDINAND JAEGER,
EMIL JAEGER.

F. & E. JAEGER,
Successors to A. Jaeger & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Crockery, China and Glassware,
143 Lake-St., Chicago, Ill.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LOVEJOY & CO., at Chicago, for the transaction of the Wholesale clothing business, and have taken [illegible] Nos. [illegible] Lake street.
WILLIAM H. LOVEJOY & CO.
SAMUEL LOVEJOY,
[illegible]
Chicago, Jan. [illegible] 1864.

## Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD



SCALES,
OF ALL KINDS.
[illegible] Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
[illegible] LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

# THE CITY.

**Patent Medicines.**—In consequence of the great advance in the cost of all patent medicines, the druggists of this city have unanimously agreed to advance the retail price of such articles on the first of February next.

**Theological Seminary.**—The Presbyterian Theological Seminary building, located on the Northern City Limits, near Halsted street, is nearly finished. It is three stories high, besides attic and basement, and admirably fitted for the purposes of tuition. Its cost will be about $25,000. G. P. Randall, Architect.

**Presentation.**—W. Woodard, Esq., late principal of the Jones School, was on Thursday evening, made the recipient of a silver fruit basket and butter dish, at the hands of the teachers in that school, as an acknowledgment of the satisfactory manner in which he performed the duties devolving on his late position.

**Racine College.**—The friends and patrons of Racine College, which was partially destroyed by fire a few days ago, will hold a meeting at the office of S. H. Kerfort, Esq., in McCormick's Block, on Randolph street, this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock. All interested in this excellent institution are invited to attend.

**Employment.**—The Chairman of the Employment Committee of the Young Mens' Christian Association, desires us to state that there are many of the best young men of the city unemployed, and that parties wishing help will do well to call at the rooms of the committee in M. E. Church Block, and make their selection.

**Fire.**—The alarm of fire yesterday morning was caused by the partial burning of a lager beer saloon on South Clark, between 14th and 15th streets, occupied by Frank Frass. The roof, upper story, and some furniture were destroyed to the extent of $700; insured for $1000 in the Firemens' Insurance Company.

**A Flourishing Hotel.**—Upwards of 400 soldiers were furnished with breakfast at the Soldiers' Home yesterday morning. If those who contribute to the Home wonder what becomes of all the provisions and money collected for it, let them witness the reception given the soldiers, every day, as they pass through the city.

**Wisconsin Cavalry.**—About 230 cavalrymen arrived in Chicago last evening, en route for Cairo. They were from Madison, and consisted solely of recruits, 130 for the 4th Cavalry and the remainder for the 2d. These men were commanded by Capt. Montgomery, of the 15th Wisconsin Infantry, and were collected from nearly every county in the State.

**Premium for Enlisting Colored Volunteers.**—An order just received from the War Department, states that "By authority of the Secretary of War, the premium of $2.00 from the fund for 'collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers' will be paid as heretofore for all accepted recruits of African descent enlisted for 'Colored Volunteer Organizations.'"

**Porcine Curiosities.**—At the Michigan Southern Cattle Yards yesterday quite a crowd collected to see the largest hog that ever came to this market, probably. A porker there, whose owner's name we did not learn, weighs twelve hundred pounds. A packer present stated that the hams from this porker would weigh at least 85 pounds each.

There is another porker at the same yards that has five perfect legs, and which will yield three perfect hams and two shoulders.

**Twelfth Illinois Infantry.**—It is reported that by order of Governor Yates the rendezvous of this regiment, which has re-enlisted for the war, has been changed from Camp Butler, Springfield, to Camp Fry, Chicago, where it will be recruited to its maximum number. We learn that Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Ducat, who has been Inspector General of the army of the Cumberland for nearly two years, left for Chattanooga last evening, to report to General Thomas and be relieved from his present position, in order that he may take command of his regiment immediately, and superintend its re-organization.

**Mercantile Association.**—As announced in the Tribune several days ago the Mercantile Association has leased the large hall in the third story of Dickey's building, corner of Dearborn and Lake streets, and fitted it up in an elegant manner. On Monday evening next it will be dedicated, on which occasion the newly elected officers will be installed, and John Tyrrell, Esq., President elect, will deliver his inaugural address. A large audience is desired, and members of the mercantile profession, who have lately arrived here, are especially invited to be present and get acquainted.

**Gough's Lectures.**—The lectures of this distinguished orator, advertised for the 2d, 3d and 4th of February next, bid fair to constitute an epoch in the history of lectures in Chicago. It is not often that every seat in Bryan Hall is engaged a week in advance for three evenings in succession, but we are assured that if the applications to-day equal those of yesterday, not a seat will be untaken by Saturday night. It therefore behooves those who wish to hear John B. Gough in his matchless delineations of life and character, to make application at an early hour this morning. If the seats are disposed of in advance, no tickets will be sold at the door.

**Larceny.**—Ann Brown, a repulsive looking woman, was charged before Justice Cutherson yesterday afternoon, by Mrs. Fish, residing at 355 State street, with having stolen a hair switch valued at $30, and several articles of wearing apparel from her premises. The prisoner was defended by a Milesian lawyer, who poured forth a stream of buncomb to such an extent as to weary the patience of the Court, who, on several occasions, ruled against him. Finding he could not carry his point, the modern Demosthenes abandoned his client, who was remanded for further examination to-day at 2 o'clock.

**Assault.**—Yesterday morning Henry Freder was charged before Justice Morse with an assault on the person of Casper Geering. The affair happened in a saloon on the Archer Road a day previously, and reflects little credit upon either of the parties concerned. Both men were drinking together when a slight dispute arose upon some trivial subject. Freder, finding that his opponent was getting the best of it in the verbal conflict, resorted to "moral suasion," somewhat improving the countenance of the prosecutor. The Justice, properly considering that the whole affair was little else than a disreputable tavern row, only fined the prisoner $1 and costs.

**Sale of Real Estate.**—The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., and others have recently sold to W. B. Ogden the west 20 feet of wharfing lot No. 21, and east 40 feet of lot 22 in original town of Chicago, in all 60 feet front by 40 feet deep, on which are two stores, each thirty feet front, located on South Water street, west of Franklin, for the sum of $30,000; $12,000 in cash, the balance with interest at 12 months.

Munger & Armour have recently purchased the lot on which Metropolitan Hall stands, with improvements, for the sum of $120,000. The frontage on Randolph street is 80 feet, that on Lasalle street is 180 feet. The Randolph street face is the legitimate frontage, giving a value of $1,500 per front foot.

**Miraculous Escape.**—On Thursday evening last, Mr. Asa D. Hyde, residing at No. 184 Fourth Avenue, accidently slipped from the trap door or lid to a large tank, in which was a depth of seven feet of boiling lard oil, and was entirely immersed with the exception of his hands. As he fell he had the presence of mind to close his eyes and mouth firmly, and to hold his hands upright above his head, hence the scald extends only to his wrists his hands being above the boiling liquid. A workman standing by at once drew him out, and his clothing was removed. The most severe effects of the scald are upon his face and limbs, and upon the top of his head, where the hair held the hot oil and prevented it from cooling. Dr. Bevin, his attending physician, thinks he will recover. That a man can escape death, who is entirely immersed in boiling hot oil, hardly seems possible, but his body was considerably protected by clothing.

**War Meeting at Manteno.**—Lieutenant Colonel O. L. Mann, of the 39th Illinois, otherwise called the Yates Phalanx, will make a war speech at Manteno, on Monday evening next. We commend Col. Mann to the Manteno boys as a scholar, a gentleman, and a soldier, who combines the qualities of a good fighter with those of a good talker in as thorough a mixture as any man we know of. They will find his arguments in favor of recruiting and the 39th to be irresistible, and they will split their sides laughing at his anecdotes. The 39th regiment, by the way, which the Colonel represents, and in whose behalf he is recruiting, is one of the best regiments in the field from any State, and its Colonel, T. O. Osborne, is one of the most popular men of his rank in the service. The Manteno boys who are patriotically inclined, as all of them ought to be, could not do better than help fill its ranks.

**Wife Beating.**—A "thing" named Hugh Johnson was brought up yesterday before Justice Cuthbertson, charged with an assault upon his wife Maggie. Some months ago he was charged with a similar offence, but was let out on bail.—Immediately on attaining his release he used threatening language which caused his re-arrest on the suit of his bail. Johnson then remained in jail till nearly the end of the year, and in the beginning of January, had to be again punished for a second assault. On Thursday last his wife appealed for a third warrant, which caused his re-arrest on Friday, after some little trouble by constable Grogan. The prisoner yesterday accused his wife of drunkenness, but could not produce substantial evidence. He was accordingly fined $5 and costs, with a warning that next time he appears, means will be adopted to prevent his going at large.

**Alleged Rape.**—On Wednesday last, a complaint was made before Justice Moore, charging a prominent physician doing business on Dearborn street, with having committed rape on a married woman named Cochrane, residing on Archer Road. The circumstances under which the alleged rape is said to have been committed, are as follows: A few days ago the physician was called in by this woman, to attend a sick child, and while doing so, was requested to make an examination of the woman herself, who said she was [illegible]. This the doctor could not do satisfactorily, unless she would come to his office, where he could correctly ascertain by the use of the speculum. The next day Mrs. Cochrane, accompanied by her daughter, visited the physician's office, where the examination was made and the alleged rape committed. The case was brought before Justice Moore on Wednesday for trial, and postponed until yesterday. In the interim the woman sent word that she would compromise the matter for $20.00, to which the counsel for the defendant demurred. The prosecutrix did not appear yesterday, thus giving it the appearance of a case of extortion.

## REBELS IN CHICAGO.

### Additional Particulars of the Arrest of Messick, the Rebel Lieutenant—Startling Disclosures—Sympathizers in this City—Arrest of Dr. W. D. Lee, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

The arrest of a rebel Lieutenant, upon suspicion of being a rebel spy and interested in a plan for the release of certain prisoners from Camp Douglas, was the subject of a short paragraph in yesterday's Tribune. All the facts at present known were then in possession of our reporter, but in obedience to the request of the authorities, accompanied with the statement that publication would tend to defeat the ends of justice, a morning cotemporary and ourselves consented to defer all mention of the case until it should have been fully elaborated and the implicated persons arrested. Just before midnight, however, we were informed of the intended bad faith of the paper above alluded to, and concluded to make such mention as should convey an inkling of the matter without giving prejudicial information.

On Wednesday night the prisoner, William R. Messick, was found in a state of intoxication near the circus on Washington street, and was taken in custody by the policeman stationed there. At the lock-up he was searched, and money, weapons and papers taken from him. The latter proved upon examination to be important, and to connect the prisoner with a plan to release certain prisoners from Camp Douglas, and also implicated certain other parties high in official and social station. The affair was placed in the hands of the military authorities, and yesterday one of the parties implicated was arrested and is now in close confinement at Camp Douglas. This man is Dr. W. D. Lee, a contract Surgeon now in attendance upon the prisoners at the Camp. He is an officer of the army, to all intents and purposes, and shines in all the glory of bran new regimentals. His office is at 257 State Street.

Among the papers was an oath of allegiance in the usual form, administered by Capt. R. M. Goodwin, Assistant Provost Marshal General of the Department of the Cumberland, and bearing also General Grant's famous order relative to the treatment of deserters. The inference is that he deserted from the army south of Chattanooga, gave himself up, took the oath and came North for the sole purpose of engaging in a plan for the release of his brother and others from Camp Douglas.

There were also the pass upon which "as a citizen" he traveled from Nashville to Louisville, issued by Capt. Goodwin; a letter of introduction to Mr. James Buchanan, of the firm of R. M. Cannon & Co., produce and commission merchants, 179 South Water street; three letters from John Burton Messick, the prisoner at Camp Douglas, and a receipt given Dr. Lee, for money received, and signed by John Messick, copies of which we reproduce below:

PASSPORT.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Headquarters Dept. of the Cumberland,
Nashville, Jan. 12, 1864.

Pass W. R. Messick, citizen, to Louisville, Ky. Good for two days.

By order of Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas.
R. M. Goodwin,
Captain and Provost Marshal General.

The following is the letter of introduction to Mr. James Buchanan, to which allusion is made above:

January 18, 1864.

Mr. Buchanan—Dear Sir: My son, W. R. Messick, will hand you this, who you will allow me to introduce to your acquaintance. He visits your city on business which he will explain to you, and will doubtless need the advice and aid of some friend. Should you find it convenient to render him any service it will be thankfully received and appreciated by

Respectfully, Saml. Messick.

LETTERS FROM JOHN B. MESSICK TO HIS BROTHER W. R. MESSICK. NO. 1.

January 24th, 1864.

Dear Brother:—I heard of your arrival yesterday evening. Do not attempt to come here under any circumstances, for you would be informed on. You may rely upon G. C. I obtained thirty-five dollars from ——— this morning, and will get twenty more, also a suit of clothes. I will be with you in less than a week if you comply with my request.

Your brother, *** Burton ***

P. S.—I think that I can accomplish what you desire; he shall find a friend in me. G. C.

The G. C. here alluded to is supposed to be a rebel prisoner named George Cunningham, to whom the plan of escape, whatever it was, had been communicated. William Messick, it appears doubted his good faith, and Cunningham added the above postscript to reassure him.

NO. 2.

Jan. 26, 1864.

Dear Bro: I received the articles this morning. Shall make use of them as soon as possible. The plan you propose is rather desperate, but I shall attempt it if all others fail. I think I will make it in a week. I hope you will compensate *our friend* for the services he has done. But for him I could have done nothing.

Your aff. Brother,
* * * Burton, * * *

P. S.—Take my advice, and leave, for they have heard of your being here. You have done all you can for me.

RECEIPT FOR MONEY.

He had received money from some one outside the prison, probably William, which was handed to him by Dr. Lee. The following is the receipt:

Received from Dr. * * * twenty dollars.
Jno. B. Messick.

NO. 3

January 27, 1864.

Dear Brother.—I wrote to you yesterday advising you to leave, and I now repeat it, not only on your account, but on mine. You have done all you can for me, leave the rest to me. If you can persuade Mr. B. to leave, do so, for they have an intimation of his presence here. When I leave, I shall start for C——a. Write me all about your trip from Tennessee to this place, also about the boys that got through.

Your Brother,
* * * * Burton * * *

Besides these letters, there was an excellent card photograph of Dr. W. D. Lee, who is, or was until his arrest acting in the capacity of surgeon to the prisoners. This card bore this endorsement:

"Dr. W. D. Lee, M. D., Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 27, 1863, 257 State street, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, presented to W. R. Messick, Lieut. C. S. A."

This photograph, bearing the above endorsement, together with the allusion in the letter above, enabled the authorities to locate the guilty party, and accordingly at a late hour last night he was taken into custody. We understand he confesses to the complicity charged against him, but says it was done innocently, out of compassion to Messick, and without any intention of assisting in any desperate undertaking on the part of the prisoners. He admits that he has on different occasions been the bearer of messages and money. The brother, John Burton Messick, now in close confinement, has confessed to the whole plan, and says that Dr. Lee had fully arranged to assist in his escape. The project was to procure Burton a disguise of citizen's clothing, and pass him out of the gate as an assistant, a plan eminently practicable from his official relation to the prisoners. Dr. Lee has been seen in the company of the rebel Lieutenant on several occasions, once at the Varieties, and again at the circus, where he introduced himself as an acquaintance he had known from boyhood. Some of the prisoners say he is a rebel surgeon belonging to the Confederate army, and that he has obtained this position in the Federal army to assist in the escape of prisoners, and to convey information to his masters. At all events, his own story confirms to the fullest extent the suspicions entertained concerning him. Dr. Lee is a middle-aged man, sharp featured, with coal-black hair, and dark, piercing eyes, and looks like, what he evidently is, a man who would not scruple to make use of any means, to accomplish a desired end. He is now safely in the hands of the military authorities, where we trust he will remain until a military commission shall have decided upon his guilt or innocence. If his guilt shall be established, we trust the punishment will be speedy and terrible.

The other parties implicated are not yet arrested. We do not know what measures are taken to secure their arrest, but deem it prudent to withhold their names for the present.

## AN ARRANT SWINDLE.

### A Bogus Gift Concert for the Soldiers' Home—Arrest of the Rascal.

There is no object which more surely and directly appeals to the hearts of the citizens of the Northwest, than that of providing for alleviating the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers. The noble-hearted people everywhere respond and contribute liberally, whenever called upon, by persons and for objects which they know are right and honest. This is generally understood, and this popular claim for benevolence is therefore grossly abused by sharpers. But no one need be imposed upon if he will exercise proper precaution, and use the same discretion in giving for this purpose than he does in the transaction of his regular business.

Since the organization of the Soldiers' Home, numerous swindles have been attempted to be perpetrated upon the community, professedly for the purpose of aiding the soldiers, and their families. Gift concerts have been attempted, exposed, and defeated. Bogus Emancipation Proclamations are even now being palmed off upon the community repeatedly to be the real fac-simile of the President's original manuscript, but those who are duped by this catch-penny are themselves to blame, as the only genuine one has the endorsement of T. B. Bryan, President of the Soldiers' Home, and the proclamation seal, and is accompanied by the President's autograph letter of presentation.

We have before us a small pamphlet (the size of an ordinary envelope,) containing seven printed pages, the object of which is set forth in the following language:

"The Soldiers' Benefit.—Once more the ladies of Chicago call upon the people of the West to contribute something for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the West," &c. The managers have [illegible] formed a gift club, and propose to sell 60,000 tickets at $1.00 each—$20,000 to go for the benefit of the soldiers, the remaining $40,000 to be distributed among the patrons. The first number drawn will be entitled to a gift of $5,000; the second to $4,000 and so on.

The officers names (all fictitious) are given as follows: Hiram R. Ainger, President; W. P. Hill, V. P.; Mrs. Jane P. Bernett, Secretary.

The drawing, it is stated, will take place at Bryan Hall on the 9th of February. All letters to be directed to William T. Abbott, P. O. Drawer 6242, Chicago.

Yet the bait took. The circulars were *circulated* only at a distance for change, among the country people, one or two of whom, however, were suspicious and sent to Chicago for information. This decided the matter. Neither the ladies of the Soldiers Home, nor any ladies of Chicago knew anything about it, nor would they have had anything to do with such a swindling affair. Not one of the names mentioned could be found in the City Directory. No engagement had been made for Bryan Hall for this or any other evening, and the Hall is engaged on the 9th of February, (the time and place the drawing is advertised) for a lecture for the benefit of the Erring Woman's Refuge.

That this was a villainous swindle was self-evident to any who is in the habit of reading. The following are specimen paragraphs; it had evidently been set up by some one who was not a printer, and was afraid to compromise himself by putting it into the hands of another:

"Some no doubt will think this looks too much like a lottery for them to have any thing to do with it, they can send what they fell disposed to give as a present. We would like to hev every one who feel able to do something. Please send your money by mail, for it makes no much trouble where letters are sent by Express or Registerd there is no risk to run if you direct it plain and put the number of the drawer on, and by doing so you will oblige us."

They like a whale. And he was afraid of being astonished if he were required to take his money from the window.

About a week ago the matter was placed in the hands of the detectives, and we are glad to be able to announce that last night it culminated in the arrest of the swindler. Box 6242 has been closely watched for several days, and on more than one occasion, a man known to the police from his connection with a like swindling job, which he attempted to engineer in September last, but whose arrest was prevented by the premature publication of the facts connected therewith, in the columns of a sensational morning paper, has been seen to take several letters therefrom, evidently containing money. On Thursday he was allowed to receive two letters, one containing ten dollars and the other two dollars. It was not deemed expedient to make the arrest then, and he departed without hindrance. At six o'clock last night the swindler again appeared, this time taking six letters, containing in all thirteen dollars for as many tickets, and just as he turned the key the hand of the detective was laid heavily upon his shoulder. He was taken to the Central Station and there subjected to thorough search. The letters were found in his pockets and in his room was discovered a large number of the swindling circulars alluded to above.

The real name of the offender is supposed to be Francis Chandler, formerly an employe of the Rock Island Railroad Company, although when he attempted to engineer the Great Western Gift Club scheme he was known as George Bloss. He still insists that his name is the latter, but the officers think otherwise. When arrested, he acknowledged his guilt and said the officers were "one too many for him." He will probably be examined to-day at the Armory.

Thus has terminated another great swindle, and now, once for all, we tell the people to beware of Gift Concerts, Lotteries, Bogus Proclamations, or any other illegitimate scheme purporting to be devised to aid the treasury of that noble charity, the Soldiers' Home.

## POLICE OFFICERS ON TRIAL.

### Unwarrantable Intrusions and Liberties—One of the Officers Discharged from the Force, and Another Suspended.

A complaint was made yesterday to the Board of Police Commissioners against officers Adam Morgentheller, Jerry Stimson and James B. Craney, by Mrs. N. F. Fish, who, upon affidavit, deposed that on the preceding Sunday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the above named officers forcibly entered her residence, No. 355 State street, against her will, and searched it, proceeding to the bedroom where Craney forcibly kissed her daughter, thrusting his tongue into her mouth, and also taking indecent liberties with herself, and also with two young ladies who were in bed, thrusting his hands into their bosoms, and otherwise insulting them.

Mr. Cameron conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. A. G. Asa and C. R. Jones conducted the case for the defence.

Mr. Asa moved for a separate trial for the defendants. He said Morgentheller was the only responsible person, he being in command, whilst the others were only obeying his direction. He therefore wished to hear their evidence upon oath, as witnesses, for if they were jointly charged with a crime, and theirs closed in justification, it would remove all protection from the police officer, placing him in a very unpleasant situation.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. FISH.

Mrs. N. F. Fish, the proprietress of the house in question was first examined. She said:

I do not know Morgentheller, but saw him on Sunday morning last when he came in to my house with two other men; he asked how many were in the house and asked to see all the men; he is not the man who put his tongue in her daughter's mouth; Craney did most of the talking; Stimson did nothing; they then went into the kitchen, and from there to the bedroom. Craney pulled down the bed-clothes, while Stimson looked to see that there were no men in the house. Craney kissed her daughter and put his hands under the bed-clothes. Morgentheller went to the bed-room of her son, but did not enter. The three men afterwards visited the beds and kissed her daughter, who had been married two months ago. Morgentheller did not hear her daughter complain, as he was in the front room. There were in the house two children, two women and a young man, named George Carney. The bottom door was generally open; the officers came up-stairs and knocked at my door; he then looked at my boy and passed through the girls' rooms, but did not take any liberties; when asked what they wanted, they replied that they were officers; Morgentheller did not use any language unbecoming a gentleman.

TESTIMONY OF JO. H. BROWN.

John H. Brown, the man whose trouble led to the visit, was then examined. He said:

I reside at 790 State street; on Sunday morning last was assaulted north of Twelfth street; first saw Morgentheller on the east side of State street, near Peck Court; told him and his comrades that I had been assaulted and told them the direction in which the man ran. The officers started in pursuit, and I went home; did not see them afterwards. One man got me by the throat, while the other kicked me; thinks they went to Sanders' Saloon; one went in at the front door, while the other went in the back way. I was within four or five rods of No. 350 State street. After the man took my cap I went back to McVicker's Theatre to get another. On returning home, met the three officers at either the corner of Harrison or Peck Court. I do not know Mrs. Fish.

TESTIMONY OF JERRY STIMSON.

Jerry Stimson, one of the three officers was then admitted to testify. His evidence was as follows:

Saw the last witness on Sunday who complained that he had been assaulted by two men; Craney said the man might have gone into Fish's, as her daughter had married a soldier, and her doorway was open; went up and knocked at her door, and told her that they were officers, and said he thought he saw a man going in near Mrs. Fish's, and went in there to find him; was on his beat and heard the watch and ran south; were not in Fish's more than five minutes; two of the officers went into the young lady's room, but did nothing at all.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES B. CRANEY.

James B. Craney was then examined. He said that the officers were in the house not more than from three to five minutes. They saw a soldier going in, and wished to see if he was there. Mrs. Fish followed them through the rooms.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. COMFORT.

Mrs. Bella Comfort, a daughter of Mrs. Fish, was then examined. She is an interesting young woman, and has been married about two weeks. She said:

The officers came about 3 o'clock in the morning. I was in bed with Mrs. McKinzie and Mrs. Wells; we went to bed about 10 o'clock. I heard the police officers knocking at the door; my mother admitted them; they said they were officers. They told her to open it and they would tell their business. They said they were in search of a man, and had tracked him from Lake to State street. Mr. Craney came to my bed and tried to kiss me; I put my head under clothes. Stimson said "let me see who they are." Mr. Craney tried to pull down the bedclothes, he tried to kiss Mrs. McKenzie who lay in the middle, and Craney put his hand on Mrs. Wells who lay on the back side. That was all I saw them do; they then went into the bedroom; there was no light burning in the front room when they came. Craney tried to run his tongue in my mouth when he kissed me. He tried to kiss Mrs. McKenzie but she pushed his head away. He came back from the front room and tried to kiss me again. The other men remained in the front room. I am sixteen years old, was married the 8th of January. My husband is named Richard Watson Comfort; he is now in the army; he is a carpenter by trade.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. WELLS.

Mrs. S. B. Wells, who occupied the bed with the last witness, was next examined; her evidence was substantially the same as that of Mrs. Comfort. She heard the officer kiss Mrs. Comfort; heard Miss McKinzie tell him to let her alone, and felt his hand on her own person. She could not identify the officer, but thought that Thompson did not take an active part. One of the men attempted to remove the bed-clothes. She turned her back indignantly, and Craney put his hand on her bosom, with the remark "You are pretty well got up, madam." Her husband was in the army; she has two children, and has held a partial lease for three months of the Merchants' Hotel. She had boarded at No. 85 Madison street, and some time before had spoken to a girl in the street, and Craney came up to her and charged her with trying to induce the girl to become an outcast among the soldiers; she had since regarded him as a dirty contemptible soul. Her father is Hon. F. B. Tuttle, late of Joliet, now of California.

MRS. FISH RECALLED.

Mrs. Fish was recalled and testified to having seen Craney bending over her daughter and kiss her; Stimson had but little to say; Craney felt of her bosom but did not attempt to kiss her.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM CARMAN.

William Carman, an officer of the first precinct police force deposed:

The defendant came in for duty between 3½ and 4 o'clock that night; he was attending lockup that night; neither of the defendants seemed to be intoxicated.

EXAMINATION OF MORGENTHEILER.

Officer Morgentheiler was admitted to make a statement. He said that Craney did not kiss the young lady, and did not go out of his sight. Craney did not go into the bedroom a second time. They entered the house to look for a soldier; Craney had said he saw him go up the stairs. They rapped at the door; told who they were. She said she knew Mr. Craney, and lit the light as they entered. They looked round, and went out without putting a hand on any person whatever.

EVIDENCE OF ANNA MCKINZIE.

Anna McKinzie was then examined. She works at Herzog's fur store, on Lake street, and boards with Mrs. Fish. The officers were there about half an hour; they acted substantially as before described. Craney came in and insulted them while the others were in the other room.

EVIDENCE OF W. A. HOLMES.

W. H. Holmes, a boy —y ears old, son of Mrs. Fish, lives in the house, he was there when the officer came in; he saw the officer stoop over his sister and kiss her two or three times; the witness call out to him not to do it.

The case was here ended, the question being submitted without argument. After about half an hour's consultation the decision was announced with the following result:

Officer Craney discharged from the police force.
Officer Morgentheiler, suspended for thirty days.
Officer Stimson reprimanded.

We defer comment on the case and its decisions till further developments have been made; they may be expected shortly. Suffice it to say that even by the prosecuting counsel, the sentences were pronounced to be unexpectedly severe.

**The Police Court.**—There was not much business transacted at this institution yesterday. Indeed, with the exception of the trial of some eight or nine individuals, whom love of strong drink had tempted to break the peace, and who received small fines, commensurate with the petty crimes they stooped to commit, little was done. Crime in our city has its regular fluctuation; it has its time of prosperity and its dull times; for, owing to the vigilance of the blue coated fraternity, we may generally estimate the amount of vice by the police "black list." For the last week or so, this list has been a long one, but now it has dwindled down to scarcely a dozen cognomens. Philanthropists may rejoice at yesterday's light docket.

*The Briggs House Robbery.*—John Winicott, a waiter in the Briggs House, was charged with the larceny of a quantity of silver plate, chiefly spoons, the property of "mine host." The stolen articles were readily traced to the prisoners possession, and he instantly pleaded guilty. Winicott was bound over in the sum of $300 to appear at the Recorder's Court.

*Not Guilty.*—Alexander Montgomery and Henry Adams, two respectably dressed young men, were charged with burglariously entering the store of W. H. Taylor, No. 144 South Clark street, and abstracting therefrom several pairs of boots. The only evidence against the prisoners, who are each waiters in a saloon on Dearborn street, was that on the day preceding the robbery, they had entered the store and examined some boots, which were amongst those stolen. A search warrant had been served on both, and they had offered the officer every facility by giving up their keys &c. His Honor instantly discharged them, stating that the charge had not the slightest foundation. If a man can be arrested upon such evidence, who is safe?

*A Hackman in Trouble.*—John, the son of Nimrod, otherwise H. S. Hamilton, a hackman, was charged with overcharging Thomas Worthington, a young soldier. Worthington, who seems to have had more money than means to dispose of it, had on the previous evening hired the hack and rode extensively about the city. The hackman also accompanied him to several "cribs" on Van Buren and other streets, which young Worthington honored with his presence. Friday, however, these rustications, being more more pleasant at the time than in the retrospect, the complainant demurred to pay the demanded fare, namely, $10. The bench ruled it an overcharge, but did not make an order for restitution, simply fining Hamilton $5, which he could pay and still have more than the law allowed him.

## THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

### Regular Weekly Meeting of the Board of Directors—Reports—The Permanent Home.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the meeting of the managers yesterday was not as well attended as usual. The following collections were announced for the past week:

*Contributions.*—Turner & Sidway (through E. G. L. Faxon, $200; H. L. Hurlburt, (of J. H. Reed & Co.) $50; T. W. Baxter & Co., by Mrs. Dagenhardt, $25; Mrs. J. C. Fargo, $18; Soldiers' Aid Society, Kenosha, $25; Algonquin Soldiers' Aid Society, $1; Mrs Blafkie $5; Mr. Salver $1; M. M. Montgomery, a soldier, $1. Total $325.25.

It may be interesting to the friends of this institution to know that the amount thus far collected, towards the erection of the Permanent Soldiers' Home, from this city and surrounding towns, and the country is $9,5[illegible]0.

On motion, it was ordered that the funds collected for the Home, be continued to be invested in registered U. S. 5-20 Bonds, as heretofore.

The committee appointed to effect a permanent arrangement for supplying the Home with meat, reported that the dealer most convenient to the Home had received from $50 to $100 per week from the Home for meat, and at higher rates, as they now find, than the same could have been purchased for elsewhere, and that he refuses to donate a single dollar to the Permanent Home. They effected a satisfactory arrangement with Rudolph W. Wehrli, 58 Washington street, who exhibited more liberality towards the soldiers, and the Home than any others applied to. An order was issued that hereafter, while so many regiments are passing through the city, the matron be instructed to keep at least fifty pounds of cooked meat constantly on hand, ready for any emergency.

The question was agitated as to whether it would be possible to know certainly of the approach of regiments, the number of men and the precise hour when they would arrive, in order that more complete arrangements could be made for their entertainment. Pending the discussion it was stated that the 57th regiment were expected for more than twenty-four hours before they came,—that the ladies had the tables spread for them in Lower Bryan Hall, and a goodly number waited hour after hour, till after midnight on Monday, when their husbands came for them, and they reluctantly went home without enjoying the pleasure of waiting upon them. The Reporter will add to what was stated, that two ladies remained all night—the regiment arrived at about half-past three in the morning, and Mrs. H. L. Bristol and Mrs. R. T. Dickenson promptly summoned policemen, and such citizens as they could command at that hour, and served up to these soldiers an excellent supper. Here were 450 hearts made glad—valiant soldiers who had not enjoyed such a reception for many a long weary month. During the past thirty-six hours they had had but one ration of dry crackers, which prepared them for appreciating the good things set before them. Many incidents transpired at that supper—as at every entertainment of the kind—that would touch the heart of any one but a copperhead. One of the soldiers reached for a plate of butter, and after carefully inspecting it, helped himself, then passed it to another, remarking "that's butter—reminds me of the old home farm." The reply was, "Is that butter? Well, I declare, its so long since I've seen any I had forgotten how it looks or tastes almost." Thus the butter plate passed along the line till it was emptied, and replenished. The boys called from one table to the other "Company —— has got butter—look out for it on your table, boys!"—and so of numerous other delicacies. Great praise is due the ladies of the Soldiers' Home for the self-sacrificing zeal which they manifest in entertaining these brave soldiers on their first return home.

The Supervisor reported the arrivals at the Home during the week at 1,664; lodgings, 160; meals, 2,676—remaining at the Home, 16.

The Publishing Committee were instructed to caution the public against the imposition being perpetrated by one A. Kidder, who is circulating his private issue of the Emancipation Proclamation, representing it to be the only true fac-simile.

Mrs. Hosmer was appointed a Committee to confer with Capt. Potter as to the proper arrangements to be made in the various departments of the new "Soldier's Rest," now in course of construction, near Dearborn Park.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### A Question of Constructive Notice—A Stump-Tail Suit.

### Records of Cases in all the Courts.

Superior Court—*Before Chief Justice John M. Wilson. In Chancery:*

An interesting question of constructive notice has arisen out of the case Bigelow vs. Hatch, which has been for some time pending in the Superior Street.

The suit involves the title to land on the West side, formerly owned by Samuel Pomeroy, and for which, about the year 1856, he made a contract of sale to one Ushbaugh. Ushbaugh paid one-fourth down, the remainder of the purchase money being divided into three equal payments;—deed to be given when the payments were complete. This contract was not put on record, but Ushbaugh immediately put the lands into the hands of Kerfoot for sale, who stuck up a board on the premises giving notice that persons wishing to purchase should inquire of H. Kerfoot & Co.

Some nine months after Pomeroy's sale to Ushbaugh, a judgment was obtained against Pomeroy in the Circuit Court, which became, of course, a lien against all real estate in this county of which he was the owner, from the last day of the term of the Court of which it was entered. For some time before and after the recovery of the judgment, the notice to purchaser was standing on the premises.

Ushbaugh's contract was afterwards transferred by him to Pony, of Maryland, who made the remaining payments and received the deed from Pomeroy, and whose tenant is now the defendant in possession.

On the judgment obtained against Pomeroy, an execution was issued immediately and returned, no property found. It then slept till 1862, when another execution was issued, and a levy made upon the land in controversy, followed by a sale to the party under whom the plaintiff in ejectment claims.

The main point in the case is in the ground taken by the defence, that the putting up the board, before mentioned, upon the premises by Kerfoot was such a circumstance as was calculated to put a party seeking to deal with Pomeroy concerning the property upon his guard, and thereby to become constructive notice of the sale to Ushbaugh.

When Goodrich was upon the bench this question was decided by the Superior Court in favor of the defendant; the court being two to one—Judge Wilson being the dissentant.

Judge Gary, however, agrees with Judge Wilson and gave a decision on this point, yesterday morning, in favor of the plaintiff.

The question may yet be reviewed upon full argument by the court in banc, Payson for plaintiff, Hervey, Anthony & Galt for the defendant.

United States Circuit Court—*Before Hon. Thos. Drummond, Judge.*

Olshaus vs. Lewis, et al. This is a suit on a bill of exchange, drawn in the usual form, by the defendants on the Marine Bank of Chicago on the 10th of May, 1861, discounted on the same day by the plaintiffs at St. Louis, and immediately forwarded by them to Munn & Scott of this city for collection.

The directions to Munn & Scott were to convert the draft into New York exchange at ten per cent., but exchange was so scarce that Munn & Scott found it impossible to carry out the plaintiff's instructions. After keeping the draft under the directions of plaintiff's for about a month, Munn & Scott sent it back to St. Louis. On the 24th of June the draft was again sent to the Loan and Trust Company, who demanded payment of it at the counter of the Marine Bank. The latter tendered stump-tail in payment, which was refused, and the bill was sent back to St. Louis unprotested. On the 6th of July plaintiff's again sent the bill to the Loan and Trust Company, with the same results as before, and the additional one that the bill was by the L. and T. Co. for the first time protested for non-payment.

Plaintiffs then brought suit against the makers, who resist on the ground of negligence. It is in proof that the defendants at the time of drawing the craft and up to the time of its dishonor were large depositors in the bank—their deposits being made in Illinois or other currency credited to them on account, by the bank in the usual mode. On a former trial, the jury, under the direction of the Court, found a verdict for the plaintiff, on the ground that defendant, under the circumstances, had no reasonable ground to expect the payment of the draft would be made in gold, and that consequently they were not entitled to notice of the dishonor.

On motion for a new trial, however, the Court having reconsidered its views, held that the principles of law applicable to the case, were as follows:

1st. That the defendants, at the time of drawing the draft, had a right to expect, under the circumstances proved, that it would have been paid in coin, or current funds when presented to the bank and therefore,

2d. That the plaintiff should have used diligence in presenting the draft, and should have caused it to be protested, and given notice of its dishonor to the defendants immediately upon the refusal of the bank to pay.

So the new trial, which was not finished yesterday afternoon, was granted, and the result is still pending.

Clark, Cornell & Norton for plaintiff.
Kales & Williams for defendants.

**Severe Sentence.**—William R. Hall, convicted during the present term of the Superior Court of assault with intent to rob, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Higgins to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary, five days in each year to be passed in solitary confinement.

The Judge urged upon the prisoner the propriety of indulging in such reflections during his years of retirement, as would conduce to a life of industry and morality when he should again emerge into the world.

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE, Jan. 28, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the members of the Chicago Law Institute, on Tuesday, February 2d, 1864, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., to consider and adopt amendments to the by-laws, and for other purposes

James P. Root, President.
Lambert Tree, Secretary.

United States Circuit Court—*Before Hon. Thos. Drummond, Judge—Common Law.*

566—Lombard vs Burkhart. Leave to amend 2d count in the declaration.
271—Woodworth vs. Clevenger et al. Court finds for the plaintiff. Motion for new trial by defendant.
279—DeForrest et al vs Hale. Verdict for plaintiffs.
364—Olshausen et al vs Lewis and Page. On trial.

*Chancery;*

[illegible]—Seiz et al vs Unna et al. Leave to examine defendants before the master, subject to all exceptions, &c.
62—Spencer vs LeMoyne et al. Demurrer to bill sustained, and cause dismissed at complainant's costs.

Superior Court—*Before Chief Justice John M. Wilson. In Chancery.*

1214—Briggs et al vs Briggs et al. Decree entered.

*Before Hon. Van H. Higgins, Judge. Common Law:*

517—Bigelow et al vs Hatch. Ejectment. Defendant guilty, &c.
610—Packer vs Chadwick. Dismissed at defendant's costs.

*Criminal Cases:*

[illegible]—People vs Hall. Motion for new trial overruled, prisoner sentenced, &c.

*Before Hon. Jos. E. Gary, Common Law:*

[illegible]—Marsh vs. Alschuler. Judgment for plaintiff.

Circuit Court—*Before Hon. E. S. Williams, Judge, Common Law:*

[illegible]—Miller vs. Wells et al. Trial resumed.

*Criminal Cases:*

Frederick Trute, Henry Russel and Wm. Gebanke enter their appearance as sureties for the appearance of Frederick Trute, to answer any indictment that may be found against him for manslaughter. Bond in $1,500. Thomas Winter, Francis Edbrook and Hector Thebo recognize to appear as witnesses in $200 each.

*Chancery:*

[illegible]—Gray vs. Gray. Default and reference to master, &c.
[illegible]—Gutierez vs. Gutierez. Decree entered.
[illegible]—Everson vs. Cook et al. Same proceedings.
[illegible]—Daniels et al. vs. Van Blaricum et al. Decree as to all defendants.
[illegible]—Auber vs. Geist et al. E. W. Russell appointed guardian ad litem for infant defendants.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**The Opera.**—Grau has determined to take Chicago by storm, this season. At first he advanced to the attack with Vera Lorini, Steffani, Morensi and Morelli, and the old stand-by operas; this was a solid front, and shortly after up comes a battery in the shape of Faust, and now to cover his advance, he has mounted a heavy columbiad, Formes, and a light field piece, Cordier. The force is a strong one and Chicago must surrender. Grau's last bulletin from Cleveland, to his Brigadier General here, Mr. Werthstimber, which is very Napoleonic, says: "Announce Formes and Cordier; troupe leave here Saturday evening—Castri in Lucia second night." The action will open on Monday night with the great Borgia, and we predict victory. The excitement in the city is immense, and the attendance will be large. Seats are going off like hot cakes, and we expect the display to be unparalleled. Go early to-day and get your seats.

**Classical Concerts.**—The second of the series of Classical Concerts, under the management of Mrs. Kloss, will be given at the Musical Union Hall, Methodist Church Building, this evening. Besides Mrs. Kloss, Miss De Pelgrom, Dr. Fessel, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Nurenberger and Mr. Balatka, will take part in it. The programme is an attractive one, embracing Quatuor in E flat major op. 16, by Beethoven, to be performed by Mrs. Kloss, Dr. Fessel, Mr. Nurenberger and Mr. Balatka; Gigue, by John Sebastian Bach; Song without words by Mendelssohn, and Impromptu in A flat major, by Chopin, all performed by Mrs. Kloss; Concerto on violin by Mr. Lewis, from Mendelssohn; Sonato Characteristic from Beethoven, by Mrs. Kloss, &c., &c. This programme embraces selections from the very highest classical authors, and should attract the attention and recognition of all lovers of pure music.

**Base Ball on the Ice.**—A number of gentlemen anxious to improvise a game at Base Ball on the ice at the Ogden Skating Park, should the weather permit, will meet this evening at 7½ o'clock, in room No. 7, Museum building, to make the necessary arrangements, and extend an invitation to all who love the game to meet them on that occasion. It is intended to give a splendid prize to the winning party.

**McVicker's Theatre.**—There will be an afternoon performance to-day, on which the renowned skater, Jackson Haines, will make his appearance on parlor skates. The performances of Mr. Haines on parlor skates are no less wonderful than his appearance on ice. He has created great excitement in New York in this role, and will no doubt do so here. The oriental spectacle of the Forty Thieves will also be performed with new and beautiful scenery. In the evening the same performance will be repeated for the benefit of Mr. Whytal, the scenic artist of the Theatre. Monday evening opens the grand Opera, for a notice of which see first article under head of amusements.

**The Circus.**—They are going to have a delightful time at the Circus this afternoon. The performances are to be for the peculiar delight of the orphan children of the various charitable institutions in the city, all of them having been invited to come by the liberal proprietors of the circus. It will be a scene to delight the hearts and moisten the eyes of the philanthropist. The programme which is to be offered for the gratification of these afflicted ones, will be one of the very best that has been presented to the public. The same performance will be repeated this evening.

**Gallery of Paintings.**—We trust the gallery of Paintings now on exhibition by Mr. Beebe, at 107 Lake street, will not be neglected by our citizens. The general impression of those who have seen them is that no better collection of paintings has ever been on exhibition in this city.

**Museum.**—Old Neptune, the Sea Lion, is still on exhibition at Col. Wood's Museum. He will stop with us but a few days longer, when he is compelled to return to New York. Barnum feels his loss deeply and wants him back.

**Varieties.**—Tony Paster continues at the Varieties. He takes a benefit on Monday evening, when he calls upon his friends to come to the rescue.

**Sudden Death of a Soldier.**—On Thursday afternoon a soldier called at the "Home," stating that he was sick, and wanted to lie down. He was at once accommodated. He ate but the very lightest of food, and even that seemed to increase his sickness. Yesterday afternoon he died very suddenly and unexpectedly. His name is Francis Conolly—a private in Co. F, 64th Illinois infantry—was discharged on the 31st of December, on account of ill health, and re-enlisted Jan. 1st, 1864, at Pulaski, Tenn., where the regiment was at the time. He was furloughed till the 24th of February, and said he wanted to visit some friends at Peoria.

**Y. M. C. A.**—The sixth anniversary of the noon prayer meeting will be held in the Methodist Church Block, on Monday, Feb. 2d, noon and evening, and pastors of the various churches in the city are desired to announce it from their pulpits to-morrow. *All without distinction or exception* are urged to come.

The meeting this evening will be held as usual at the same time and place. Subject for discussion, "Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him turn unto the Lord, for He will have mercy upon him, and to our God for He will abundantly pardon."

**Religious Intelligence.**—The Olive Presbyterian Church is gaining under the ministration of Rev. Alfred Eddy, to an extent that fully justifies the choice of that people, in his call, and the high anticipations based on his acceptance.

The Plymouth Congregational Church have bought the beautiful lot on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Jackson streets, 80 by 180 feet, for $20,000, and will build thereon a new and elegant church edifice.

**Death of General Beaubien.**—General Jean Baptiste Beaubien, the oldest resident in the Northwest, and for a long time identified with Chicago, to which place he came over sixty years ago, died on Tuesday last, at his residence in Naperville. He was eighty-five years of age.

**From the Zouaves.**—A dispatch from our special reporter who accompanies them, states that the Ellsworth Zouaves arrived at Cleveland yesterday noon, and were served with dinner by the Michigan Southern R. R. Company. The boys were all right—so were the "converted rebels."

**Idaho.**—We have received from S. M. Davis a copy of his new map of the Gold Regions of Idaho and the route thither. It is handsomely lithographed by Shober and for sale by the newsmen.

**The Soldiers' Home.**—The following are the arrivals at the Soldiers' Home during the 24 hours ending last evening:

*Illinois*—J. C. Cachin, Co. M, 12th; D. K. McCallum, Co. K, 26th; A. Cunningham, Co. I, 83d; E. Benedict, Co. E, 127th; J. B. Lewis, Co. F, 26th; P. Deland, Co. K, 57th; Francis Connolly, Co. F, 64th; R. L. Morris, Co. A, 4th; N. B. Bennyn, Co. G, 8th.
*Iowa*—W. Swhabe, Co. I, 15th; E. Srallen, Co. E, 27th.
*Minnesota*—A. Wilson, Co. K, 6th.
*Wisconsin*—Lieut. E. Willsey, Co. F, 2d; R. Home, Co. E, 10th; Capt. R. R. Griffith, 13th, who had with him 150 men.
*Missouri*—S. W. McCumber, Co. E, 8th.
*Massachusetts*—W. Bum Gardner, Co. A, 2d.
*Invalid Corps*—J. Jones, Co. K, 26th, and also a squad of 40 men a guard from Rock Island.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

**Mr. Beebe's Gallery of Oil Paintings at 107 Lake Street.**—We recommend our readers to visit this collection as our city is not often favored with paintings of such a class. There are among them many fine original works that would grace any collection. In passing, we name No. 28, Lewellyn Bridge, North Wales, by Barland, of London, ($300;) a landscape of rare beauty and truth to nature. It represents an old time stone bridge with a mountain stream rushing and bowling along among the broken rocks and stones beneath; two cows and a boy are passing over the bridge and a group of rustic figures enlivens the scene. The distant mountains are finely grouped, and the atmospheric effect of light and shade upon them, make it an admirable work of art. No. 29 is another by the same artist, and at the same price. A placid river running along the margin of a wood, with a group of cows and range of hills in the distance. On the same side of the room is No. 57, a landscape and river view, by C. Leslie, with cows, &c., by Shayer. It is a view on the Thames, near Eton; time, sunset. One of those pictures that remind us of a quiet summer evening, suggestive of repose. The next to it, No. 40 is Home, by Winner, of Philadelphia. A beautiful picture of a family scene.

We then come to No. 36, Landscape Scenery, with the river Avon in the distance, in Warwickshire, England, price $250—a picture for breadth of effect and variety of distance hardly to be surpassed. No. 53, Landscape near Bethlehem, Pa., by Boutelle, we think one of the finest works we have seen by this artist. No. 124, Cattle Field, with landscape and river, A. de Bylandt, price $1,000, a work which should be examined again and again; also a Landscape of Italian Scenery not in the catalogue, by Loutherbough of the Royal Academy, we think one of the best in the collection. No. 165, the Highlands of Scotland, by J. C. Morris. No. 133, Scene near the Slanberris Slate Mines, by G. Shalders. No. 168, Mother and Child, one of the best copies of Murill we have ever seen. Among the smaller works we would draw attention to one, No. 55 and 56, by Coleman. No. 26 and 27, Views in Venice by Pollentin. No. 129 and 130, Coast Scenes, by Pritchett. No. 75, by Boon. No. 39, the Armourer, by Vaarberg, a very fine picture. No. 158, a Gem, by F. Mayer. No. 161, Sheep, by Vanseverdonc. Nos. 92 and 93 are a charming pair of Wood Scenes by Vincent. No. 139, Winter, by Sphroler. No. 30, by J. E. Meadows. No. 37, by Kensett. No. 119, a fine effect of Sunlight, by Scherman. No. 45, a wonderful picture of an Alchemist, by the famous Denner. No. 97, the Keeper's Lodge, by Mearns, a rare piece of drawing, color and finish. Nos. 140 and 141, Dogs, by same artist. No. 8 is a charming little landscape by Nasmith, and many other works equally good, which we have not space to mention. We ought not, however, to forget No. 96, a picture by Gill & Herring, which alone would repay a visit. The Catalogue names 180 pictures, besides others not in it, and we do not know that our citizens can pass a pleasanter hour than visiting the Gallery again and again. We are pleased to see that they are already beginning to be appreciated, as several are marked sold. The exhibition is open from 9 o'clock till dusk, and the rooms well lighted and agreeable. An hour spent in examining these art treasures will not be lost.

**Faculty of "Rush."**—Photographs of all the Faculty of the Rush Medical College will be sent by mail to any one enclosing $1.75, and addressing it to E. B. Gabro, Photographic Art Palace, 109 Lake-st., Chicago.

☞ In consequence of the great advance in the cost of all patent medicines, the druggists of this city have unanimously agreed to advance the retail price of such articles on the first of February next.

☞ Brown's Bronchial Troches are recommended to consumptive patients, for allaying the uncomfortable irritation or tickling of the throat, difficulty of breathing, and hacking cough. They will relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

**Preaching.**—Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield will preach Sunday, January 31st, at half past 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. in room No. 17, Rice's Block. Entrance between Nos. 71 and 73 Dearborn street.

**The Domestic Dyes.**—Prepared by Geo. H. Reed & Co., offer the simplest and most perfect means of dyeing household apparel ever presented to the public. They embrace 40 different shades, and include all the new and fashionable colors, and are perfectly fast. Samples on silk and wool can be seen and the colors procured at the druggists.

☞ A. A. Griffith, Elocutionist, now engaged in the University Law School and School of Trade, will teach other classes. Address Box 1894, Chicago.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph St. Box 5683.

**To Consumptives.**
The Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a short history of his case, can be obtained of Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Druggists, 24 and 26 market street, Chicago.

☞ Dr. James Leonard, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Washington University, of Baltimore Md., and previously Professor of Obstetrics, and diseases of women and children, and more recently editor of the New Orleans Messenger, (a medical journal,) says of Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, New Orleans, and now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago Ill.

"Dr. James.—While humanity continues infirm and man is prone to err, the consequence of imprudence or crime are apparent, and when these consequences are visited upon the unhappy wrongdoer, he must seek relief from the misery thus entailed. And the man who devotes his life and talents to the relief of this species of human suffering is not less a philanthropist than he who seeks to relieve any other affliction to which man is subject, for true philanthropy looks not to what caused the trouble, but what will relieve it. To this class belongs Dr. James, who has devoted a large portion of his life to the relief of the class of diseases enumerated in his advertisement in another column. He has, at great expense, supplied himself with all the material knowledge required for the purpose. He has been located in our midst for a number of years, and the testimonials of the press, which has been quoted in his card, speak volumes of praise in his behalf as a wise, discreet, and observant practitioner."

Dr. James, specialist in the treatment of all chronic, mercurial, scrofulous, blood and skin diseases, and diseases of a private nature, cures them without mercury, iodide potassi, arsenic, or any poison, but a neutralizer for all cutaneous contagious diseases. Organic weakness brought on by excess, abuse of the system, or entailed hereditarily, producing nervousness, depression, irritability, &c., with all its deplorable train of symptoms, treated, and full vigor restored by an infallible method.

Dr. James is now located permanently at 86 Randolph street, Chicago.

Dr. James has been practising in the above specialty in New Orleans fifteen years—thirteen years conducting one of the largest hospitals in the United States, in this specialty—for the last three years in this city (Chicago).

In the last fifteen years Dr. James has had the largest and most successful practice in diseases of a private nature, of any physician in the United States.

Dr. James is responsible and reliable, and his testimonials are from honorable and scientific sources.

Delicacy prevents the publication of names of persons successfully treated, or thousands could be produced—many of this city.

Remember, Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. All professional interviews private and confidential.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## MARRIED.

In Hilltown, Pa., Jan. 19th, by Rev. Isaac Moyer, Mr. JOHN F. FUNK, of this city, and Miss SALOME KRATZ, of the former place.

At Sterling City, Colorado Territory, October 8th, 1863, by the Rev. Mr. Dyer, Mr. WM. H. NICHOLS, formerly of this city, and Miss CARRIE E. HURD, daughter of William Hurd, Esq., of Sterling City.

## DIED.

In this city, Jan. 29th, after a short illness, MARY ALICE, wife of Captain John G. McWilliams, 51st Illinois Volunteers, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from St. James' Church. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Madison County, N. Y. papers please copy.

In this city, Jan. 29th, GEORGE BEVAN, infant son of William S. and Marion O. Phillips, aged 5 weeks.

In this city, Jan. 29th, DAVID P. SLOCUM, of the firm of Rees & Slocum, aged 29 years.

### The Winter Railroad Time Table.

| MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET. | DEPART. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Detroit Express | 6:15 a. m. | 6:35 a. m. |
| Detroit Express | 5:00 p. m. | 11:15 a. m. |
| Detroit Express | 9:45 p. m. | 10:30 p. m. |
| MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE. | | |
| Morning Express | 6:15 a. m. | 10:30 p. m. |
| Night Express | 9:45 p. m. | 6:35 a. m. |
| MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS. | | |
| *Day Express | 6:15 a. m. | 10:30 p. m.* |
| †Evening Express | 5:40 p. m. | 8:00 a. m.*‡ |
| †Night Express | 10:00 p. m. | 10:30 p. m.‡ |
| DETROIT TRAINS. | Leave. | Arrive. |
| *Day Express | 6:15 a. m. | 10:30 p. m.* |
| †Evening Express | 5:40 p. m. | 8:00 a. m.*‡ |
| CINCINNATI AIR LINE. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge. | | |
| Day Express | 8:30 a. m. | 8.35 a. m. |
| Night Express | 9:10 p. m. | 10:30 p. m. |
| CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE. | | |
| Day Express | 8:30 a. m. | 8:35 a. m. |
| Night Express | 9:10 p. m. | 10:30 p. m. |
| ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET. | | |
| Day Passenger | 9:45 a. m. | 9:30 p. m. |
| Night Express | 9:10 p. m. | 7:50 a. m. |
| *Urbanna accommodation | 4:00 p. m. | Sat'days only |
| Hyde Park Train | 7:00 a. m. | 8:20 a. m. |
| Hyde Park Train | 12:00 m. | 1:25 p. m. |
| Hyde Park Train | 5:25 p. m. | 6:45 p. m. |
| PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO. | | |
| Morning Express | 6:30 a. m. | 7.20 a. m. |
| Night Express | 5:40 p. m. | 11:30 a. m. |
| Fast Line | 10:10 p. m. | 10:30 p. m. |
| Valparaiso Ac'modation | 3:30 p. m. | 8:40 a. m. |
| GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION. | | |
| Fulton Passenger | 9:00 a. m. | 4:40 p. m. |
| Fulton Passenger | 11:40 p. m. | 4:20 a. m. |
| Freeport Passenger | 9:00 a. m. | 4:45 p. m. |
| Freeport Passenger | 11:30 p. m. | 12:45 a. m. |
| Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line | 4:00 p. m. | 11:10 a. m. |
| Geneva Passenger | 5:30 p. m. | 8:30 a. m. |
| CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS. | | |
| Mail Passenger | 8:30 a. m. | 9:10 p. m. |
| Night Passenger | 9:30 p. m. | 5:45 a. m. |
| Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation | 4:30 p. m. | 10:30 a. m. |
| CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND. | | |
| Day Express and Mail | 9:45 a. m. | 6:45 p. m. |
| Night Express | 11:30 p. m. | 4.45 a. m. |
| Joliet Accommodation | 4:00 p. m. | 9:40 a. m. |
| CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY. | | |
| Day Express | 8:15 a. m. | 7:00 p. m. |
| Night Express | 11:30 p. m. | 8:45 a. m. |
| Mendota Accommodation | 4:00 p. m. | 10:3 a. m. |
| CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS. | | |
| Morning Passenger | 9:00 a. m. | 5:20 a. m. |
| Day Express | 1:00 p. m. | 12:55 p. m. |
| Night Passenger | 5:00 p. m. | 6:15 p. m. |
| CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE. | | |
| Express | 9:00 a. m. | 8:30 p. m. |
| St. Paul Express | 12.15 p. m. | 11:30 a. m. |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
‡ Mondays excepted.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Hotel for sale. The Lease and Furniture of the Westcott House, in La Crosse, Wisconsin. Lease runs three years. Furniture nearly new. The best paying Hotel business in the Northwest. Possession given immediately. H. L. BEACH.

FOR SALE—Cheap. Office Fixtures and Desk. J. H. REED & CO.

FOR SALE.—200 Barrels York State Apples. Address Post Office Box 6367.

FOR SALE.—$150 Cash will purchase the Stock, Lease, Fixtures, License, &c., of a Cigar, Oyster and Confectionery Store, situated in Post Office Place. Everything ready for immediate occupancy. Must be sold to-day. Reason for selling, sickness. Apply at 215 State street, TO-DAY.

FOR SALE—A fine grey Horse, excellent in saddle, carriage or express—perfectly gentle—Price $80. One new Florence Sewing Machine—price $65—for $50, or will exchange it for a good buggy or light wagon. One Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, in perfect order—price $47—for $40. One bay Pony, good in saddle or harness, six years old, for $50. Call at 125 Lake street, up stairs, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE.—Connecticut Cigars. 20,000 of the best quality, superior make, warranted material, cheap for cash, to close consignment. Also, an Indian Sign, and working Tables, at a bargain. A good chance for a new beginner. For particulars apply to "S W" corner of Van Buren street and 5th avenue, up stairs.

FOR SALE.—Hotel. The National House, in Champaign City, Champaign county, Illinois, is offered for sale, and will be sold cheap, on short time. For information, address C. M. SHERFY or the Proprietor, at Champaign City. E. ADAMS, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.—A large brick Residence on Fourth avenue, for sale cheap. House and Lot on Wabash av., north of Ringgold st. House and Lot on Indiana avenue, near 22d street. Two Stores, with dwellings over, on State street, near 12th. A great bargain. J. LEWIS LEE, 66 Clark street

FOR SALE—On long time or to Lease, the property known as the Union Salt Docks, on the South Branch, in lots to suit purchasers or tenants. Also, lots on Wilson and Maxwell streets near Canal street. Price $600. Terms, $150 down balance on five years time, if desired. Apply to Dr. BRAINARD, 45 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A four story fire proof warehouse, 20x80 feet, windows on three sides, situated on the south side on alley between Lasalle and Wells and Madison and Monroe, strongly built, and suitable for heavy storage or manufacturing purposes. For price and terms apply to BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake street.

FOR SALE—A Confectionery Store and Oyster Room. Is now doing a good business, and for sale cheap. Please call and see for yourselves at 131½ State street, Thursday.

FOR SALE A first class Tubular Boiler, about 15-horse power, in perfect order, can be seen running for three days, at R. T. CRANE & BRO.'S, 102 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—A Foundry and Machine Shop, tools, patterns, in short all that belongs to the foundry business. The foundry has been established for seven years, and has a good trade, situated sixty miles from Chicago on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; also twenty four miles from any other shop and on the bank of the canal; can ship by railroad or canal; abundance of coal within one mile of the works. Will sell or lease or take in a mechanic as partner with Five Thousand Dollars capital to manage the business. Reasons for selling the owner has been an invalid for four years. Address S. McQUISTON, Morris, Grundy County, Ill. or call on him on the premises. Post Office Box 66.

FOR SALE—Merchant Water Mills. The subscriber will sell at a very low price, to a cash purchaser, an undivided half of the valuable water mills in this city known as the Volant Mills, now in good repair and in operation. This property offers strong inducements to any one desiring to engage in the milling business. S. H. FINLEY, Niles, Michigan.

FOR SALE—A fine toned second hand Piano; also, one shifting top Buggy and Harness. Will be sold cheap for cash by applying soon at 16 North Curtis street.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, an Iron Foundry, at the corner of Halsted and Wayman streets, with steam engine and patterns for building and Machinery work, and all other tools necessary for a foundry. For particulars apply to THOMAS [illegible], or address to West Side Post Office, Chicago, Box 581.

FOR SALE—200 firkins Butter, packed in Winnebago County, Wis. Address S. B. & J. A. PAIGE, Oshkosh, Wis., by letter or otherwise.

FOR SALE—The product of 2,000 hogs, consisting of Lard in tierces, Mess and Prime Mess Pork, Clear Sides, Ribbed Sides and Shoulders, Hams in sweet pickle and in bulk. Address S. Wade, at Alton, by letter or otherwise.

## Wants.

WANTED—Energetic Agents in every County and Town in Illinois and Indiana, to sell the genuine Fac-Simile of the Emancipation Proclamation. For terms, &c., call, or address with stamp, G. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 386.

WANTED—A Porter. A thoroughly competent man and one well acquainted with the city. No others need apply. Apply after 7 o'clock P. M. at 169 Lake street. ROSS & GOSSAGE.

WANTED—Occupants for a pleasant room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at 32 Fourth avenue. Reference required.

WANTED—A good cook; also a good washer and ironer, at 278 State street. None but those well qualified for the business need apply. GAYLORD & SON.

WANTED—Situations by two respectable girls—one to cook and the other as chambermaid. Apply at 41 Washington street. Good reference given if required.

WANTED—Photography. Situation wanted by an experienced operator. Town or country. Address "PHOTO," Tribune office.

WANTED—A boy 16 years of age to learn the art of engraving on wood. BOND & CHANDLER, 41 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—To purchase a House and Lot on Third avenue, or State street, near Twelfth street, or in a good locality south of Ringgold Place. Would like to get possession on or before March 1st. Address "CASH," P. O. Box 4707, Chicago.

WANTED—At 32 Washington street, South Side, an honest and capable girl, to do kitchen work. Must be a good washer and ironer.

WANTED—A first-class Photographer in a first-class gallery in this city. The highest wages given. None need apply who has not had at least eight years' experience in the picture business. Address Post Office Box 3821, Chicago.

WANTED—A Miller at 229 and 231 State street. None but a good stone dresser need apply.

WANTED—Board in a pleasant suburb of the city, on or near a city railroad, for a family consisting of three ladies, one gentleman and a child four years old. Two bedrooms required. Must not be expensive. Address "D," Tribune office.

CHATTYNOOGER, Jan. 22, 1864.
Wanted Condespondence—Tennessee and navy wun on em hant nuther gurls our nuther am them verry untelligant, we sh want like to Condespond with some gals what hant got sum feller to hang onto. now gals we hant git no letters kawz no boddy wont rite aun to us we hant verry peticklar but wood ruther perfur skool mems tu no won else objekt mootoovell improvement. Address "A J or M C," Battery C, 1st Ill. Artillery, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, Chattanooga.

WANTED—Correspondence. Four good looking young men, who are now aiding Uncle Sam to put down this rebellion and preserve the Union, desire to open correspondence with as many young ladies of good standing, and who are in favor of the Union, right or wrong. Object—fun, love or matrimony. Copperheads need not reply. We desire an exchange of photo's as soon as convenient. Address "J M H," "G W B," "W H L," and "J A," Battery C, 1st Ill. Artillery, 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED.—A woman who is fully competent and wishes to do general housework, can find a home with good pay, by inquiring third door south of Twenty-third street, on Indiana avenue. Family small.

WANTED—A stout boy to drive a wagon and act as assistant porter. Apply at 181 Randolph street.

WANTED—By a young married man a situation as Book-keeper, Entry Clerk and Salesman, or General Clerk. Would not object to go in the country. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address "MERRITT," Post Office Box 3781.

WANTED.—Information wanted of William Parker by his daughter Ellen Parker. He left Liverpool for Chicago nine years ago, and was last heard from in Chicago. His daughter will be obliged for any information concerning him, or her uncle Thomas Hearn, coach builder. Her address is Mrs. ELLEN DANNELLY, 55 Beach street, New York City.

WANTED—By a competent person, who is at present the Superintendent of one of the most extensive manufactories in this country, a similar situation as Superintendent or General Manager. The advertiser has had large experience, and can refer to his present employers. Address "J L B," Box 868, New York Post Office.

WANTED—Two good Machinists and several boys at R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102 West Lake street.

WANTED—An American, German or Scotch girl to do general housework. Apply to 60 Elm street.

WANTED—A young man of good business qualifications, with two years' experience, desires a situation as Salesman in a boot and shoe or hat store. Can produce the best of testimonials from former employers. Address "C L S," Post Office Box 2291.

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a dry goods jobbing house, by a man who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Had seventeen years' experience in the retail trade and three and a half in a jobbing house in New York—age 35. Can furnish first-class testimonials. Address N. A. HINTON, Post Office, Box 372, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—By a young married man, a situation as Book-keeper or Salesman in a grocery or commission house. Has had experience in the latter business in Chicago, and can give good St. Louis and city references. Address Post Office Box 6399.

WANTED—A situation by a young man as Entry Clerk or Assistant Book-keeper, who is a good penman and used to business, having been in a store for the last four or five years. Address "J M C," Tribune office.

WANTED—$60 a Month. We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent FREE. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—To sell a Sutler's Wagon and teams, with Sutler's permit, at Cincinnati, or would exchange for a small assorted stock of groceries here. Cause, ill health. Address Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Drug Clerk. A competent Drug Clerk wanted, who can bring good references from former employers. Address Post Office Box 2665, or apply at 186 West Harrison street.

WANTED.—A widow lady of undoubted respectability, wishes a situation as Matron of some Institution where her long experience will be available. A Female Seminary preferred. Best of references given. Address Post Office Box "S," Amboy, Lee County, Ill.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, 100 Quarrymen. Wages $35 per month and rations. Also, 2,500 Laborers and Teamsters. Wages $30 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished to place of destination and returned to St. Louis, Mo. For further information inquire at the Government Office, 123½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill. JAMES W. CLARK, Government Agent.

WANTED—To rent a comfortable Dwelling, with water and gas, located between Lake and Adams streets and Halsted and the Park, West Side. Rent not to exceed $450 per annum—for a good paying tenant for one or two years. Address "HOUSE," Tribune office.

WANTED—By an officer on duty in the city, a pleasant room, furnished, with board, in a private family, and within ten minutes walk of the Post Office. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 3166.

WANTED.—Two gay and festive nephews of Uncle Sam wish to correspond with as many of their fair cousins up North as desire to help us kill the monotony of camp life, with a view to fun, love or its consequences. Address "W S" and "J W," 43d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Little Rock, Arkansas.

WANTED.—Employment.—$75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address BOYLAN & CO., General Agents, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron. The best of wages given to one willing to go to Evanston. Apply at the City Hotel.

WANTED—Agents. Good canvassers are making $150 a month in selling MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS and STEBBINS' EIGHTY YEARS' PROGRESS of the UNITED STATES. Apply to J. N. WHIDDEN, General Western Agent, No. 7 Methodist Church Block. P. O. Box 2594.

WANTED—A Local Agent in every town, and energetic agents in all parts of the country to sell our new no-chimney ("STAR BURNER,") for Kerosene Lamps; being just the thing long desired and now found to give universal satisfaction. Also, our new family requisite called "TABLE MANNA," and other articles of utility. For catalogue and terms enclose stamp to ARMITAGE & CO., Custom House Place, near Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Information of James White, (stone mason) who left Leicester, England, fourteen years ago. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother. Address "SOLDIER," Battery D, First Missouri Light Artillery, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, 15th Army Corps, Scottsboro, Ala.

WANTED—500 Men. A new call for volunteers, to sell in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, the Oriental Hygro-Barometer, or great Natural Weather Indicator. One of the most wonderful curiosities of the age, attracting and interesting the man of science and the scholar, and of practical utility to all classes of community. For agencies apply at 16 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago, or by letter to Post Office Box 3250. HALL & PIKE.

WANTED—One Agent in each County in Illinois and Wisconsin, to sell SCHONBERG'S STANDARD ATLAS OF THE WORLD, printed on heavy paper. Imperial Quarto, 64 pages, Maps, &c., finely colored and handsomely bound, and is the CHEAPEST ATLAS IN THE WORLD. Has the new Territory of Idaho, and the new State of Western Virginia. Sole right to Counties given to Agents. Private circular sent on receipt of stamp, by E. B. LANDON, Agent for the Northwest, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month is now being made by good Canvassers, selling the new and splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Also, Steel Engravings of Stephen A. Douglas. Price, 25 cents each, or five for $1.00; mailed in a nice tube, on receipt of price, to any part of the country, by E. B. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

WANTED.—$50,000, or how I made it. Upon the receipt of Fifty-Five Cents I will mail to any one information how I made $50,000 clear in two years time, or at the rate of $100 per day, and how any one can make the same, as the times are better now for the business than ever before. No humbug, I refer to those now making that amount. Address C. W. WHITE, P. O. Box 491, Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Indiana.

WANTED—Wood Choppers. 200,000 bushels of Charcoal, by the Northwestern Iron Company, at Mayville, Dodge County, Wis., forty-five miles west of Milwaukee, on the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad. The Northwestern Iron Company, engaged in the manufacture of Pig Iron extensively, will pay at all times the highest price for Choppers and Colliers, or let contracts, large and small, to suit parties. Inquire of F. WILKES, Vice President, at the works, or Col. E. DANIELS, Box 5717, Chicago, for information. F. WILKES, Vice President.

## Furnishing Goods.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
The best assortment of
BEDDING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
In the city.
THE ONLY PLACE TO FIND
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,
Steam Cured, Free from Smell,
—AT—
E. G. L. FAXON'S,
70 LAKE STREET.

## Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK,
Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn Street.

5,800 BARRELS SALT
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets,
1,300 Barrels Onondaga Fine Salt.
500 " " Coarse Salt.
4,000 " Saginaw Fine Salt.
The above is all new and bright.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Regular Saturday's Sale. New and second hand Furniture, Silver Plated Ware, Engravings, &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Jan. 30th, at 9½ o'clock, at BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOMS, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 3d and 4th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, a large invoice of
DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
Wool Shirts and Drawers, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
ALSO—AN INVOICE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

THIS MORNING.—Silver Plated Ware, Knives and Forks,
A RARE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS,
An Inlaid London made Work Table, cost $75, together with many desirable goods.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., at dwelling House 128 Wolcott street, corner of Superior, we shall sell the entire furniture of a gentleman relinquishing housekeeping.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.
Superior Household Furniture,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 2d, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Engravings, Hair, Moss and Sea Grass Mattresses, Spring Beds, Elegant Chamber Suits, &c., &c.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.
TRADE SALE OF
Hardware, Files, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we shall sell at our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn st., a large assortment of Hardware, &c., consisting in part of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Firmer and Framing Chisels, Hollow Punches, Spring Latches, Door Locks, Lift Handles, Brass and Iron Bolts, Sash Locks, Blacksmith's Tongs, Steelyards, Platform Scales, Scale Beams, Knives and Forks, Coffee Mills, Scissors, Shears, Sheep Shears, Pocket Books, Combs, Ice Picks, Hatchets, Hammers, Axes, Wood Pencils, &c.
Also—About twelve hundred dollars worth of Files of various kinds, comprising a large and general assortment suitable for city and country Retail Trade. Sale positive and without reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct's.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
AUCTIONEERS.
We shall sell
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, January 30th, at 12½ o'clock,
In front of the Board of Trade Rooms,
2,500 bbls. of Fine Saginaw Salt.
Terms cash. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.
LARGE CATALOGUE SALE OF
160 Crates of Crockery by the Crate,
AT AUCTION.
At our salesrooms, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The crates are splendidly assorted. Country dealers will please write for a catalogue. Sale positive and without reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer. The undersigned, Assignee of the late firm of Jos. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8th, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 11 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., all the remaining assets of said late firm of Jos. Coddington & Co. and its members, which are invested in me as Assignee, including the following described real estate, viz: 3 lots in St. Paul, Minn., Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 26; 80 acres land in Benton County, Minn.; 200 acres land in Worth County, Iowa; 2 lots in East Shakopee, Minn. Also, a mortgage for $125 on lot No. 2, block No. 16, in the village of Kenosha, Wis. Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in house No. 148 Madison street, and in the two stores No. 12 Coenties-slip and No. 16 Front street, in the City of New York, subject to the incumbrances thereon. Also, sundry book accounts, notes, &c., an inventory of which may be examined at the office of the auctioneer.
BENJ. HAXTUN,
Assignee of late firm of Jos. Coddington & Co.
New York, Jan. 9, 1864.

## Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.—Great Bargains. 30,000 acres of Land, on the line of the Logansport and Peoria Railroad, in Livingston county, Ill. These lands are high and rolling, and are within three miles of Railroad Stations Chatsworth and Forrestville, and five miles from a good Coal Mine, and will be sold cheap, one-fifth cash, balance in five or seven years at six per cent. interest. There is a Beet Sugar Manufactory at Chatsworth, in successful operation. No better lands in the State. Address or apply to D. K. PEARSONS, 114 Randolph street, Chicago, or to J. STILLWELL, ESQ., Chatsworth, Illinois.

FOR SALE.—Houses, Lots and Land, by T. F. Baldwin, Real Estate Agent, 164 Randolph street, Room No. 9, third story. One house and 2 lots west of Union Park; 1 at Price Place near Jackson street; $1600—part on two years time; one house and lot on Fourth avenue, $1600; also 20 fine building lots on Peoria and Green streets, 50 by 125, east of Dr. Egan's garden; 10 lots on Owen and John streets, section 7, very low for cash; also 40 acres and 22 acres in section 21 to be exchanged for city property; also 4 acres and 12 and 22 and 31 acres all in section 31 to be sold for cash or part credit. All the above land adjoining or fronting on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Extra soil for gardens. Two acres near the Junction depot. For further particulars call at my office.

FOR SALE—Desirable Residence and Business Property. Brick Dwelling House and Lot corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets. Lot 112½ by 100 feet. Frame Dwelling House and Lot cor. of Pine and Illinois-sts. Lots in Duncan's, Ogden's and Butterfield's Additions. A large Lot on the South Branch, near the Pittsburg Railroad Bridge. Lots on West Lake, Randolph, Washington and Madison-sts. By F. GEDDES, Office No. 5, over 17 Wells street.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property. 20 Lots for sale on Wabash, Michigan and Indiana avenues, near 14th street; full size and depth. 20 Lots on Prairie and Calumet avenues, near Ringgold street. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Business and Residence Property. 3 Lots 20x170 each on State street, near Liberty or Fourteen street, only $70 per foot. 2 Lots on Indiana avenue, near Fourteenth. The above lots for sale very cheap. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Union Park Property Cheap. 50 feet by 130 to alley, fronting on Union Park just south of Washington street, $2,100. 44 feet by 128 feet on Warren street, near Paulina, $1,540. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Important to persons wishing to reside in Canada. Two fine residences near Niagara Falls, one containing rooms, conveniently planned, water brought into the house, a good carriage house, and large garden with grape vines and fruit trees; and one containing nine rooms, French windows, with verandahs, and every convenience possible for a small family. Both of the above places are quite new and in perfect repair. If desired, the furniture and carpets would be sold with them, thus affording a fine opportunity for parties intending to settle in Canada, or to retire from business to the most beautiful and healthy spot on the Continent. Apply to WILLIAM PATRICK, Esq., Clifton, (Niagara Falls,) C. W.

FOR SALE—A first-class residence, 218 Indiana avenue, near Ringgold Place. Lot east front 50 by 161 feet to an alley, with finest shade in the city. House new and built in best modern style, with brick and stone foundation. This is one of the most desirable residences now offered for sale. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE.—River Lots. A valuable Water Lot, suitable for a Packing House or manufacturing purposes, on the South Branch, near Cragin & Co.'s Packing House, 340x440 feet docked. Also, a Lot on the Archer Road, near Halstead street, 297x100 feet deep to the railroad track. Also, a number of Houses and Lots, Buildings, Lots, Farms, and Illinois Lands. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 5 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A Lot on Carpenter street, near the corner of Lake, with a large dwelling house, two story barn 20x30, fit for a factory or packing house, and a three story brick building is offered for sale on long time. Only a small amount is required in cash. Apply to CALVIN D'WOLF.

## To Rent.

TO RENT—Desk room in a very desirable office and central location. Address Post Office Box 796.

TO RENT—Till the 1st of May, three or four unfurnished rooms, within three minutes walk of the Post Office. Address, with name, A. BOYDEN, care of Tribune office.

TO RENT.—Part of a fine suit of Rooms, centrally located, suitable for desk room, or any light business. Inquire at 91 Randolph street, 2d floor, front room.

TO RENT.—A Room on third floor, 145 feet deep, on Lake street, between Lasalle and Clark. Inquire at 101 Lake street, up stairs.

TO RENT.—A new two-story Frame House, containing a fine hall, four large square rooms, four bed rooms, five closets, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, cistern for rain water, hydrant water, gas and gas fixtures, situated on Rio Grande street, second door west of Cottage Grove avenue. Inquire of DR. H. N. HURLBUT, 126 Randolph street, Room 3, Chicago. Rent $450. Good reference required.

TO RENT—The building known as the Albany Restaurant, adjoining the Chamber of Commerce. It is fitted up for a first-class Restaurant, Bar, Billiard Room, Wine Cellar, Kitchen, &c. It is one of the best locations in the Northwest, and will be rented low, to a good tenant who can and will keep a first-class Restaurant—none other need apply. Inquire of W. H. RODWAY, No. 13 Juneau Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

AUTHORIZED PENSION AGENCY,
133 DEARBORN STREET.
Pensions payable in Chicago collected.
Pensions for Invalids procured.
Pensions for Widows procured.
Pensions for mothers procured.
Pensions for Guardians procured.
Bounty and Back Pay procured.
Land Warrants procured and Located.
BREWSTER & BROWN,
Solicitors of Military Claims,
Post Office Box 1444, Chicago, Ill.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.—The VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. It HAS STOOD THE BEST OF ALL TESTS, TIME, having had an unprecedented sale of nearly forty years. It is recommended by our best physicians, our most eminent citizens, the Press, the trade, in fact by all who know it. For certificates, which can be given to almost any extent, see wrappers to each bottle. The proprietors will cheerfully refund the money if not entirely satisfactory. Price 50 cents and $1; the large bottles much the cheapest. Be careful and get the genuine, which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO. Wholesale Druggists, Boston. Sold in Chicago by BURNHAM & SMITH.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—On or about the first of May, 1863, one grey Horse Colt, with a white stripe in the face, very round bodied, and well made, four years old, and a great jumper. Two colts, two years old next Spring, one bay, large jointed, and the other inclined to brown, both [illegible] and well made, and in good order if not grown poor since they left. Whoever will return the said Colts to the Subscriber, at his place of residence, at Lake Zurich, Lake county, Ill., or to Wright and Garrison, Chicago, or write where they may be found, or who has detained or disposed of them [illegible], will be fully rewarded. I. WILLIAM FOX.

## Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE on Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

Great Attraction Saturday Afternoon and for Mr. J. W. Whytal's benefit.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30th, the renowned Champion Skater, JACKSON HAINES, on Parlor Skates Afternoon and Evening. The wonderful performance of this gentleman created in New York a great furor—he can only appear in these two entertainments. In addition to which will be presented the Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama of the

FORTY THIEVES.

The spectacle will be produced in a style of grandeur never before witnessed in this city; new and gorgeous scenery; all the original music, concluding with the scene of splendor, The Palace in the Clouds, or the Abode of Bliss. Admission to Matinee 25 cents.

Remember Mr. Whytal's benefit in the evening, when will be repeated the FORTY THIEVES.

Mr. McVicker ... as ... Mustapha
Mr. Evans ... as ... Hassarac
Mr. Myers ... as ... Cassim
Mr. Mand ... as ... Abdallah
And the entire company.

To be followed by Mr. Jackson Haines' wonderful performance on Parlor Skates. To conclude with the Farce of A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.

Monday, Feb. 1st—GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA.

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS.
NEW ATTRACTIONS! NEW FEATS!!
TO-NIGHT
Benefit of Burrows and Kelley.
ROBINSON IN RAPID RIDING.
First night of the
COBBLERS' FROLIC,
CAJOLING A CONTRABAND.
Burrows, Kelly, Bordeux and Carr, THE QUARTETTE OF ACROBATS.
☞ By special request, "THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD."

ROBINSON & HOWES'
CHAMPION CIRCUS,
Washington street, opposite Court House.
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCES.
SATURDAY MATINEE
FOR
Families, Ladies and Children,
At 2½ o'clock, January 30th, when the
ORPHAN CHILDREN OF VARIOUS RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS WILL BE PRESENT BY
INVITATION OF THE PROPRIETORS.
Last opportunity for seeing the
BRIGHT DAYS OF LOUIS XIV;
OR,
Field of the Cloth of Gold.

Programme for Night and Day:
1. Musical Selections ... Colson's Band
2. Batoutie Leaps ... Champion Company
3. Comic Refrain—"Jefferson D," ... John L. Davenport
4. Olympian Wrestlers ... Rivers and [illegible]
5. Los Dos Comicos ... Bordeau and Carr
6. The Trick Pony "LUCY" will be introduced by Mr. A. Aymar.
7. Horizontal Bar Emulations ... Champion Gymnasts led by Blake and [illegible]
8. Equitation ... Mr. Luke Rivers
Clown ... Mr. J. L. Davenport
1. The Pantomime, THE COBLER'S FROLIC.
2. New Improvisional Scene, CAJOLING A CONTRABAND, With the principal characters eclipsed.
3. Ærial Exercises in the Dome of the Amphitheatre BURROWS AND KELLEY.
4. SENSATIONAL ACT ... ROBINSON
Clown ... Mr. A. Aymar.
5. EXTRAORDINARY PHYSICAL EFFECTS—SIG. MONTEVERDI.
6. The Field of the Cloth of Gold; Or, the BRILLIANT DAYS OF LOUIS XIV.

GREAT MASQUERADE BALL
OF THE
UNION TURNER SOCIETY
AT BRYAN HALL,
ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1864.
Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $1; Gallery 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.
At 11 o'clock Great Prize Distribution; at 12 o'clock Demasquation and March to Supper. After supper dancing will be continued until Tuesday morning. THE UNION TURNER SOCIETY.
☞ Tickets can be got at the hall and by all members of the Society.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.
GALLERY OF 200
Original Oil Paintings,
By eminent living Artists of Europe and America, at
107 LAKE STREET,
Embracing Costly Works by

A. de Bylandt, Van Severdonck, E. Guilbert, Wertmuller, Muller, Pollentin, Boutelle, W. M. Oddil, J. Ames, Albert Mearns, I. E. Meadows, I. F. Herring, Adam Barland,
C. Leslie, W. Shalders, W. Shayer, T. Gill, I. C. Morris, Bostilo, Angelica Kauffman, P. Naysmith, L. D. Hill, Mdm. deLieur, Jno. Both,
Carlo Dolci, A. Vandervelde, Orizonte, Spagnoletto, C. Vanloo, H. Van Balen, Arnold Maes, Carlo Marratti, Sasso Ferrato, Mignard, Vincent, Hans Holbein

And in part by Original Pictures by the
OLD MASTERS.
Collected during the last thirty years.
Open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., and from 7 till 10 in the Evening.
Admission 25 Cents. Season Tickets, 50 Cents.
The Gallery will remain open five or six weeks. WM. BEEBE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Proprietor and Manager ... J. H. McVicker.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Mr. Grau has the pleasure to announce that he will give a Season of twelve nights of Opera in Chicago. The series to commence on MONDAY, Feb. 1st 1864, with Donizetti's celebrated Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
MAD. VERA LORINI will appear for the first time in this city in her celebrated role of ... LUCREZIA.
M'lle Morenzi as ... Maffio Orsini.
Signor Steffani as ... Gennaro.
Signor Morelli as ... The Duke d'Este.
Signor Barrili as ... Gubetta.
Signor Ximines, Signor Perri, and Signor Mancini.
Musical Conductor ... Signor Muzio.
Sale of Tickets commences to-day (Thursday), at 9 o'clock, at Higgins' Music Store, for the first 3 Operas.
Prices of Admission, One Dollar—Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. Second Circle, 50 cents. Doors open at 7¼—Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

CLASSICAL CHAMBER CONCERTS, MUSICAL UNION HALL, METHODIST BLOCK.—The Second Concert of the second series of three, will be given THIS EVENING by MRS. KLOSS, assisted by Miss De Pelgrom, Dr. Fessel, and Mr. Lewis, Violins, Mr. Nurenberger, Viola, Mr. Balatka, Violoncello. 1. QUATUOR in E flat major, Op. 16, Beethoven. 2. a—Gigue, Bach; 2. b—Song without words, No. [illegible] Book 1, Mendelssohn; 2. c—Impromptu in A flat major, Chopin, Mrs. Kloss. 3. CONCERTO for Violin, E minor, Op. 64, Mendelssohn, Mr. Lewis. 4. QUATUOR in C major, Haydn. 5. SONATA CHARACTERISTIC, in E flat major, Op. 81, Beethoven, Les Adieux, L'Absence, Le Retour, Mrs. Kloss. To commence at 8 o'clock. A package of Three Tickets, which may be used at pleasure at any of the Concerts, Two Dollars—Single Tickets, One Dollar—may be obtained at the Music Store of Root & Cady. The third and last Concert will be given SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6th.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM
AND
GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART
Kingsbury Hall
Will open under an entire new management on MONDAY, JANUARY 25th, when the Wonder of the Deep, OLD NEPTUNE, the BLACK SEA LION, will be exhibited.
Hours of exhibition, daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m.
Admission to all the rooms, Halls and Galleries, 25 cents. Children, under 12 years of age, 15 cents.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL of the Chicago Turngemeinde at their new and most elegant Hall, on North Clark street, near Chicago avenue,
On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 9th, 1864.
Full programme will appear in a few days. THE COMMITTEE.

VARIETIES.
115 & 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK ... Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
GEO. F. McDONALD ... Stage Manager.
The Great Comic Vocalist,
TONY PASTOR.
THE COMBINATION STAR COMPANY
Every Night.
MONDAY, February 1st,
BENEFIT OF TONY PASTOR.
SCALE OF PRICES:
Pit ... [illegible]
Dress Circle and Parquette ... [illegible]
Private Boxes ... [illegible]
Single Seats in Private Boxes ... [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. [illegible], and every evening during the week. A host of New Attractions. LOOK OUT FOR [illegible]. All Up in Dixie, The Four Contrabands, The Summer rain is over, [illegible] twenty performers. [illegible] Pantomime, by Edwin Kelly [illegible] the Three-Legged Man [illegible] Monster Concert. Doors open at 7 o'clock [illegible] Admission 25 cents [illegible] Private Boxes $5.00. [illegible] R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

PHŒNIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Large, airy and commodious [illegible] Good Piano, Organ and Scenery. Singers will find this a superior Hall for Concerts [illegible] WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & MAJOR, Proprietors.

## Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can find pleasant rooms, with board, [illegible] Michigan street, near [illegible] single gentlemen can be accommodated [illegible]

BOARDING.—A few Gentlemen can find good rooms [illegible] Sedgwick street. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—Rooms and board for single gentlemen [illegible] for a gentleman and wife [illegible] A few day boarders [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two very pleasant suits of furnished front rooms, with board, if applied for [illegible]

TAKEN UP.—A Red Cow, about five or six years old. [illegible] Lake [illegible]